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THE JERUSALEM
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SCHARF
FURS
IMPORT EXPORT
OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN JERUSALEM
THE PILLARS, JAFFA RD. TEL. 3001

Column One
By David Courtney

THE Government of the Union of South Africa has defined Mr. Sam Kahn, a representative of the natives in parliament, and Mr. Carneson, who represents the natives in the Cape Provincial Council, as Communists. Both will now be required to resign their seats. By proclamation in the Government Gazette it has also banned the Capetown weekly newspaper, the "Guardian," which it claims was published under the auspices of the Communist Party shortly before the Party was declared illegal.

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MR. Kahn is, of course, a vigorous anti-racialist and a champion of the rights of the Cape Coloured, the withdrawal of whose electoral rights led to the High Court decision against the Government and to the Government's legislative action against the High Court, which in turn mobilised the Opposition in the Union and even produced a threat of secession from Natal. Mr. Kahn may well have had Communist affiliations. It may be true that he has Communist sympathies even today, but no evidence has been produced to show that either he or Mr. Carneson has been guilty of any illegal act or even of revolutionary propaganda. The charge against them both is based on the generalization that Communism is an evil thing and all those who have in any way served it must be kept out of public life.

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NO evidence whatsoever has been produced to justify the order to resign sent to the trade union leaders. The procedure makes no provision for a public hearing; and the trade unions themselves have no means of knowing on what grounds their leaders have been forced to resign, and to undertake not to play any part in public life except where the object is religious or social. Naturally, the Trade Union movement in South Africa has become deeply concerned. The most prominent of their leaders to be affected by the latest orders is Mr. E.S. Sachs, who built up the Garment Workers' Union on the Rand into a highly effective organization and is also National Treasurer of the South African Labour Party.

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HIS fellow unionists and members of the South African Labour Party have pointed out that to their knowledge Mr. Sachs has never been guilty of acts or intentions which could be described as subversive. The anti-Communist opposition in the Union Parliament has also stated that no apparent reason exists for the action taken against Sachs and the other union leaders. The unionists themselves believe the Government's action to represent a deliberate move to wreck the Labour and Trade Union organizations and work towards the absorption of their rank and file into a movement controlled by the Nationalist Party. The result of the latest orders has been to put the Labour Party and Trade Union organizations of South Africa solidly behind those leaders upon whom the order has fallen, and behind "any member of the Party who may receive similar treatment."

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AT this distance from South Africa it is not easy to assess the probabilities arising out of the Government's apparent determination to antagonize all sections of the population of the Union except its own loyal supporters. It is difficult to tell, for example, whether the Government is following out a policy of which the likely consequences have been fully weighed, or whether it is gradually becoming rattled and reckless. How much of its extremism is part of a considered national plan and how much of it the angry response to an Opposition which hopes to use the occasion as a means of driving the Government out of power, can only be guesswork. What is clear, is that the situation in the Union is rapidly deteriorating, to the disadvantage of good government and democratic prestige the world over.

Tel Aviv, May 29.

Goldmann And Adenauer Meet

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today received Dr. Nahum Goldmann, head of the world Jewry delegation to the reparations conference with Germany. It was agreed that negotiations would resume very shortly.

(In Jerusalem last night a Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that no Israel representative will set his foot on Bonn soil).

U.S. Pressing Bonn's Creditors to Ease Up

By George Lichtheim,
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday—German bonds have slumped heavily here following reports that Washington is pressing Germany's creditors to meet German demands for a drastic scaling down of pre-war debts.

These demands were formulated last week and reaffirmed yesterday following the signing of the Bonn Treaty. They amount to an offer to pay something like £100m. on debts aggregating £750m. Even this was coupled with a qualifying reminder that other countries must take enough German exports to supply Germany with necessary foreign exchange.

Washington's attitude has been a rude shock to creditors. State Department officials affirm the need to restore Germany's credit, thus weakening the creditors' resolve to reject the offer. The rejection nonetheless seems likely. What is unlikely is that the Germans will feel this breakdown of the London talks deprives them of the chance of obtaining future credits. Apparently they have obtained official U.S. assurances on this point.

These boom, however, to have been coupled with the warning that Israel's claims must be settled satisfactorily. Premature reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Germans have not yet made a binding offer to the Israel delegates. Nevertheless last week's unofficial approach made by them in Paris has caused Israel circles to believe that the formal proposals due before June 10 will be such as to enable the talks to be resumed.

Controlling Bodies Of E.D.C. Army Defined

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter)—Four bodies will share responsibility for governing and administering the European defence forces, according to further clauses of the E.D.C. treaty. These are the Council of Ministers, the Assembly, the Commissariat and the Court of Justice. The Commissariat, which is to wield executive power, will consist of nine members, not more than two from any one nation.

Though it will receive directions from the E.D.C. Council (consisting of six cabinet members, one from each member state), the Commissariat is to be appointed directly by "unanimous decisions of all member nations. Its powers will include the appointment of Commanders for the multi-national formations.

CAPE LEADERS WARN MALAN

CAPETOWN, Wednesday (UP). — The Cape Provincial Council last night envisaged the possibility of Cape Province's secession from the Union of South Africa if Dr. Malan's flouting of the terms of the Act of Union continued.

After a bitter debate the Council passed a motion by 24 votes to 22 condemning the government for breaking pledges given in the Act of Union. A similar warning was voiced last night by Douglas Mitchell, leader of the United Party in the Natal Provincial Council where it has a clear majority.

The Natal Council is due to meet next week.

TULAR WINS DERBY

EPSOM, Wednesday (UP). — Tular won the Derby here today, with Gay Time second and Foubourg II placing third.

Knesset Refuses Debate On German Rearmament

The rearmament of Germany was again brought up in the Knesset yesterday, but the House voted against holding a full-dress debate on the subject. The motion for debate was introduced by Dr. Yohanan Bader (Herut), who called for political action, including an appeal to the U.N. Security Council, on the grounds that German rearmament was a threat to world peace.

Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda (Mapam) also called for a debate, but he confined his criticism to the action by the Western Powers establishing a "neo-Nazi army," whereas Dr. Bader had attacked the moves by both the East and West to gain favour with Germany.

Dr. Bader also called for the cessation of the reparations talks with the Bonn Government and a world boycott of German goods.

Mr. Zalman Aranne (Mapai) argued against a debate and said that Israel's views had been expressed earlier this week when the Knesset rose for five minutes in protest and last year, in the Knesset appeal to the parliaments of the world. This view was upheld in a 24-16 vote.

Emergency Regulations Hit

The argument that the Government enactment of the surcharges by administrative decree was unconstitutional was made by Mr. Izhar Harari (Progressive), who said that the law permitted the enactment of emergency regulations only when the matter concerned was vital for the defence of the State, for public security or for the maintenance of essential services and supplies.

The Minister of Commerce, Dr. Dov Joseph, replied that he had been satisfied that the measure was necessary to maintain essential services and supplies. The law, he went on, required only that the Minister be satisfied and not that his reasoning be accepted by anyone else.

The debate proposed by Mr. Harari was on legislation to cover the subject, but Dr. Joseph said the Government was, in any case, introducing legislation. By 37 votes to 23, the motion for debate was defeated.

Fuel and Transport

A Government statement on the fuel position was requested by Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai). After the Finance Minister, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, said that the Government would report to the House when steps now under consideration are taken, Mr. Simha Baheh (General Zionist) proposed a general debate. The motion was defeated and the proposal by Mr. Kaplan that an appropriate Knesset Committee study the question was accepted.

Also defeated was a motion by Mr. Israel Rokach (General Zionist) for a debate on the transport position arising from the fuel crisis. The Minister of Communications, Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, recalled that the House recently had held a full dress debate and said that the Ministry was functioning in keeping with the Knesset decisions. By 30 votes to 24, it was decided to refer the problem to Committee.

The House referred to the Education Committee a complaint by Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda (Mapam) that youth groups affiliated with Opposition parties had been barred from school activities.

A motion by Mr. Emile Habibi (Communist) to debate alleged police inaction against a crowd which attacked a Communist May Day demonstration in Haifa was defeated. The Minister of Police, Mr. Bahor Shitreet, said that the Communists had angered pedestrians when they marched through Haifa on Independence Day shouting anti-Government slogans. The police saved the Communists from being torn to bits, he said.

LOCUST DANGER OFF

The danger of locusts appears reduced in the next few months, according to a London report received here, Dr. Y. Feliks, Director of the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, announced yesterday.

THE JERUSALEM POST will not be published tomorrow, observing Today's eight-page issue has the usual week-end features. The next issue of The POST will appear on Sunday.

E. Germans Take Drastic Measures For 'Security'

BERLIN, Wednesday (Reuter). — East German authorities yesterday cut off telephones between West and East Berlin and, with the exception of one channel for each, telephone and teletype communications between West and East Germany.

Drastic new "security measures" were introduced. These included the creation of a three-mile wide forbidden "no-man's-land" along the East German border and coast and stricter pass regulations for West Germans and West Berliners wanting to go to the eastern zone. Soviet guards barred allied military patrols from the highway through East Germany linking West Berlin with West Germany.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Western Berlin tonight by air from Paris. Police took elaborate precautions against Communist demonstrations all along the route he was to take from the airport to the city.

Five of the nine original border crossing points along the German border were closed by today. East German guards barred the way for all Germans crossing the border for work and passes permitting their bearers to cross the border every day were invalidated.

From next Sunday West Germans will be unable to visit East Germany except with special new permits.

PARIS, Wednesday (AP).—The Big Three Foreign Ministers and other French officials agreed today that the last Russian note was weak in tone and that they expect further harassment in Berlin.

This emerged from a meeting that included U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, Premier Antoine Pinay, Defence Minister Rene Pleven and Minister for Associated States Jean Letourneau.

1,017 Gov't Employees Received Notice

A total of 1,017 Government employees have been dismissed in the past three months, it was announced yesterday. The dismissals followed the Prime Minister's NEP speech in the Knesset on February 13 calling for the reduction of the Government staff by at least 1,000 officials. In addition to these dismissals, 83 of the employees who left the Government service during the period of the dismissals will not be replaced.

The breakdown of the dismissals according to Ministries follows: Communications, 318; Treasury, 177; Labour, 97; Commerce and Industry, 60; Agriculture and Development, 59; Water Department of Agriculture Ministry, 58; Health, 41; Education and Culture, 40; Prime Minister's office, 37; Defence, 36; Justice, 27; Interior, 18; Foreign Affairs, 14; Social Welfare, 14; Police, 12; Immigration, 9 and Religious Affairs, 5.

Acting President's Tenure To be Extended to Sept. 5

The tenure of Mr. Yosef Sprinzak as Acting President which expires on June 5, will be extended to September 5, by a decision of the parliamentary House Committee. The decision will be submitted to the plenary for ratification on Monday.

In accordence with the law the Committee studied medical evidence that President Chaim Weizmann was unable to fulfil his duties for health reasons.

Mr. Sprinzak was named Acting President on December 8 for a period of two months and on February 5 his appointment was extended until June 5.

Airlines Still Affected By U.S. Fuel Shortages

POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Wednesday — The shortage of aviation fuel, caused by the recently-settled oil strike, will persist for several weeks, particularly abroad. International airlines have cut their schedules by 40 per cent, stranding thousands of travellers here, as all ocean liners are booked to capacity.

By great efforts, El Al has maintained its transatlantic schedule loaded to capacity and with a large waiting list but in has been forced to cancel some of its European flights a spokesman stated.

Senate Rejects Cuts In Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — The Senate today rejected two amendments which would cut the $4,900m. Mutual Security Aid Programme by $400m. and $500m. respectively.

It also turned down an amendment which would slice $500m. from the economic funds and leave military funds alone.

IL.99m. Development Budget Prepared

A IL.98m. Development Budget for 1952/53 is to be tabled in the Knesset in a fortnight, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Principal expenditures under the Budget are: IL.30m. for agriculture; IL.25m. for industry; IL.7, public works; IL.5m., Municipalities; and the rest for housing and various other development projects.

The Budget's income, which will come from five sources, is to be raised here and abroad.

Almost IL. 70m. is to come from external sources, including over IL.20m. from the Independence Bond drive; almost IL.20m. from the counterpart fund of the U.S. Export-Import Bank loan; and about IL.30m. from the first grant-in-aid counter part fund.

Internal sources are to provide about IL.30m. realized from internal loans, from the sale of land to the Development Authorities, and from a sum set aside in the Ordinary Budget.

The Budget will not include counterpart funds from the second American grant-in-aid, but it is possible that within six months an additional Development Budget will be presented corresponding to the counterpart funds of the new American grants-in-aid.

Trucks Banned From Pleasure Driving

A ban on the use of trucks to transport persons to outings, celebrations and conventions was announced yesterday by the Controller of Road Transport. The ban becomes effective on Sunday.

Following on the heels of the announced plans to conserve fuel, the order also cancels all personal transportation licences now held by truck drivers. These permits must be turned into the offices of the Licence Authority by June 5.

Paris Police Fire On Demonstrators Against Ridgway

PARIS, Wednesday.—More than fifty police were injured and almost a thousand demonstrators arrested here in clashes between over 2,000 policemen and several thousand of Communists demonstrating against the arrival of Gen. Ridgway. Many of the demonstrators were armed with hatchets, knives, bottles, and staves. Police opened fire on one group which charged them, and a Communist is reported to have fired on another group of policemen.

The incident occurred close to the Gare de l'Est. An American correspondent on the scene said that the demonstrator charged a group of about thirty policemen. The demonstrators carried placards denouncing Ridgway; some were armed with sticks.

Skirmishes took place elsewhere and traffic in the centre of Paris was considerably less than normal. Police instructions included the warning that groups of more than four persons would be broken up and that any foreigners found participating in the demonstration would be arrested and expelled from France.

A Ministry of the Interior spokesman stated that following the seizure of the newspapers "Humanite" and "Liberation" for inciting the public to disobey the police ban on the demonstrations their publishers would be prosecuted.

(UP, AP, Reuter)

Syngman Rhee Fights S. Korean Assembly

PUSAN, Wednesday (UP). — Gen. Van Fleet arrived here today from Seoul in the attempt to settle a bitter feud between President Syngman Rhee and his National Assembly which is threatening the stability of the 8th Army's rear.

Rhee is reported to have arrested or detained nearly 50 members of the National Assembly thus preventing the establishment of a quorum for Assembly business.

The long standing quarrel between Rhee and members of the Assembly has flared up again over the issue of Rhee's handling of the coming elections. The Assembly also objects to his having arrogated to himself powers which rightfully belonged to the Cabinet.

In 1950 a majority of the Assembly found itself in opposition to Rhee, who refused to relinquish power, but the military attack by North Korea postponed any outcome of the quarrel.

West Proposes Army 'Ceilings'

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday. — The West proposed today that the Soviet Union, the U.S. and China each put a ceiling of 1,500,000 men on their armed forces while Britain and France each limited their strength to 800,000 men.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain, introducing the proposal for the U.S., Britain and France, to the 12-member U.N. Disarmament Commission, suggested that "numerical ceilings" be set for the Big Five powers with Russia China and the U.S. limiting themselves to between a million and 1,500,000 men and Britain and France cutting down to between 700,000 and 800,000.

For all other powers the Western plan calls for an "agreed maximum ceiling in relation to the ceilings agreed upon for the five powers."

The three-power working paper on the new plan suggested that the armed strength of the smaller powers be limited to 1 per cent of the population.

The proposed line-up gave the USSR and China a combined strength of 3 million men with Britain France and the U.S. pooling a little more. The 1 per cent formula for other countries would be fixed, according to the working paper, "with a view to avoiding a disequilibrium of power dangerous to international peace and security in any area of the world and thus reducing the danger of a new war."

The Western plan stipulated that the armed forces cutback must be accompanied by "adequate safeguards" to insure that armed strength would not be built up through paramilitary or security forces or circumvented by recruiting trained reserves or militarily trained police.

The tri-power working paper said "this system must be accepted by all states whether or not members of the U.N. whose resources are such that their failure to accept would endanger the system..."

(AP, UP)

Communist Strength In Korea Doubled

LONDON, Wednesday (UP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned today that the Communists have nearly doubled their troops in Korea since last July and said he did not believe they ever desired peace even when the truce talks began.

Mr. Churchill and Defence Minister Earl Alexander reported to the Commons and Lords in identical terms on the state of the Korean war. They announced that Lord Alexander will go to Tokyo and the Korean battlefront at the invitation of the new American Commander, General Mark Clark, and will report to Parliament on his return.

In their prepared statements Premier Churchill and Lord Alexander said they did not believe an attack was imminent, but that reinforced Communist forces are in a position to launch a major offensive in Korea with little warning.

They said Communist forces have risen from 500,000 last July, when the truce talks began, to almost a million at present with most of the fresh troops being Chinese. The Communist air force was brought up from a strength of 1,000 to 1,800, most of which are deadly MIG-15's. Their strength in armour and artillery has steadily mounted and are believed to number more than 500 tanks and self-propelled guns.

But, they pointed out, the U.N. forces at present hold the most strongly defended line they ever manned across the Korean peninsula and U.N. attacks are playing a very important part in limiting Communist chances of launching a successful attack.

Shooting and Border Crossing Incidents Before Jordan M.A.C.

An Israel soldier was wounded yesterday morning when his post, inside Israel in the Khuweilfa area, was fired upon, it was announced officially late last night.

The "sudden attack," in which the shots came from "territory under Jordan control," was the subject of a vigorous Israel protest to the Mixed Armistice Commission later in the day, and a joint MAC committee was detailed to investigate the matter today.

Israel security forces yesterday afternoon combed the no-man's-land area between Tannous House and Mt. Zion in search of a band of smugglers reportedly operating there. The search was conducted with the agreement of Jordan authorities, it was announced in Tel Aviv last night.

At yesterday's formal meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, it was ruled that the killing of a 25-year old woman near Pardes Hannah by persons coming from Jordan and the blowing up of a house in Kufein village in the Jordan-held "Triangle" by persons coming from Israel both constituted violations of Article 4, Para. 4 of the General Armistice Agreement.

In neither case was it found that military, para-military or non-regular forces had been involved.

Riley's Verdict

General William Riley has cleared Israel of all blame in the recent Latrun incident, Col. Bennett L. de Ridder, U.N. Chairman of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, has informed Sgan Aluf Shaul Ramati, Israel's senior MAC delegate. Reference was to the firing by Israel soldiers on a group of Arabs who, accompanied by two UN observers, had entered no-man's-land without the required prior notification to the Israel MAC delegation.

Col. de Ridder's announcement, which was contained in a press statement by an Army spokesman released yesterday in Tel Aviv, indicated that the conclusion of General Riley, the UN Chief of Staff, was based on his own investigation of the incident.

Instructions were issued by General Riley to all U.N. observers not to depart from accepted practice in the future to avoid similar occurrences.

A subcommittee of the M.A.C. surveying illegally worked lands in the Latrun no-man's-land areas, concluded its work yesterday, the announcement said, and is shortly to decide the fate of the harvest there.

The murder of an Arab south of Lifta was the subject of inquiry yesterday morning by a M.A.C. committee.

Haifa Daylight Jewel Thieves Foiled by Speedy Police Action

HAIFA, Wednesday. — A gang of four thieves who carried out a daring jewel robbery in busy Rehov Herzl at midday today were captured with their haul, estimated at IL.10,000, less than three hours later on the outskirts of Tel Aviv.

At 3:30 this afternoon, Mr. Shimon Klein, owner of the jewellery shop on 25 Rehov Herzl, told police that burglars had stolen all the jewellery on display in his show window and on his work table. He said that they had been lifted during the lunch hour, between 1:30 and 2:30. The jewels were not insured.

Police, who rushed to the shop, found that several persons had cut open two locks securing the entrance shutter, had opened the shop door with a duplicate key, closed the shutter and door after them, and had then removed all the jewels, while hundreds of persons passed the shop situated at one of the town's busiest corners.

Police guessed immediately from the methods used that this had not been a Haifa job. Constables rushed to all taxi stands to enquire whether any "special," had been hired between 1.00 and 4.00 p.m. At the Kesher station they were told that a taxi Yom 134 had been hired during that time. At the stand near the Egged Station, the drivers at first refused to volunteer information, but after police tricked them by pretending to be searching for a gang that had beaten up and robbed a taxi driver of IL.200, they were told that a taxi, Kaf-1673, had been hired by four men who had been in a great hurry to travel towards Tel Aviv, "because a daughter has been born to the wife of one of us, and we want to congratulate the mother."

Traveling Together

The taxi drivers had offered them four places in two taxis, but the men insisted on travelling together. This proved their undoing. At 4.30 p.m. messages were flashed to all police stations throughout the country to stop the two taxis. Road blocks were thrown up. The Kesher taxi was stopped in Hadera, but was found not to be the one wanted. The second car was stopped outside Tel Aviv, on the Nathanya road, and the four men, who had all the jewels and burglary tools with them, were detained. Mr. Klein later identified the jewellery.

As late as eight o'clock in the evening, police in widespread areas over the country were still stopping cars and checking the identity of passengers.

ISRAEL FLAG
From and to the U.S.A.
s.s. MEIR DIZENGOFF
sailing from
PHILADELPHIA June 5
NEW YORK June 12
s.s. HENRIETTA SZOLD
sailing from
Baltimore/Philadelphia June 27
loading in New York June 28—July 5
s.s. ABRAHAM GRAETZ
expected in Tel Aviv Port June 3
M. Dizengoff & Co. (Shipping) Ltd.
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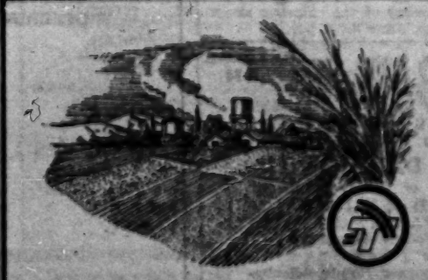
TNUVA
founded 25 years ago, unites 400 agricultural settlements and many hundreds of individual firms on cooperative principles in all parts of Israel for the marketing of their agricultural produce.

CeDe's chocolate
The Leading Export Quality

CDC LTD

Moetzet Hapoalot
AND
PIONEER WOMEN
Bid all Visitors to Israel
SHALOM!
Information Tours Customs
Tel Aviv: 41 Rehov Allenbium, Tel. 6328.
Jerusalem: 9 Rehov Hillel. Tel. 3811.
Haifa: 7 Hospital St., Tel. 2954.
5 O'CLOCK TEA SUNDAYS
Club, 19 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

Social & Personal

Mr. Pitamber Pant, Under-Secretary in the Indian Ministry of Rehabilitation, left by P.A.L. for New Delhi yesterday after a short visit to Israel.

Mr. Yosef Tchorbinsky, head of the Latin American Division of the Keren Hayesod, has left for Latin America on a United Jewish Appeal mission.

Miss Carol Michelet, of Fremont, Ohio, is here for a three-week tour of the country.

An exhibition of sculpture by Hanna Orloff will open at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Dr. Jonathan Cohen, Lecturer in Philosophy at St. Andrews University, Scotland, will give a series of guest lectures (in English) on "British Empiricist Philosophy — Bacon to Ryle", to students of philosophy at the Hebrew University.

The lecture by Mr. B. Livneh, on "American Aid, Prospects and Illusions," for members and friends of the Israel-American Friendship League, which was scheduled for May 25, has been postponed to Sunday, June 1, at the Haifa Technion, Room 60 at 8.30 p.m.

Jennie Tourel will give a solo recital at the Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv, on Saturday, May 31, assisted by Michael Taube at the piano. This will be the artist's only recital in Tel Aviv.

Brano & Sylvia Rabinof will give their only concert in Jerusalem at 9 p.m. on Saturday, May 31, 1952, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

The Israel Touring Club in Talbieh in Jerusalem will be closed for Shavuot and will reopen on Saturday night for dining and dancing.

BIRTH

CAHEN — To Hanna (nee van der Hoeden), wife of I. Cahen, at the Bellinson Hospital — a daughter — Tirtze.

California Leaders To Honour Sharett

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Community leaders of Northern California will honour Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at a dinner on his first visit to San Francisco on June 12.

Mr. Benjamin Swig, San Francisco civic leader, said the event "would pay tribute to his accomplishments towards setting up a free and democratic nation in the Middle East."

Lodzia Textile Plant May Close Down

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Lodzia textile factory may be forced to close down since raw materials were supplied irregularly and in insufficient amount. The company has begun dismissing workers, the managing director, Mr. A. Stroyman, told *The Post* today.

Mr. Stroyman claimed that the two conditions for the survival of the factory were the availability of regular supplies of raw materials and exports amounting to 30 per cent of total production.

In the last two years, Lodzia exported $1m. worth of goods earning 45 per cent of the sum in added value. Mr. Stroyman said that the factory's export capacity could be greater provided it could operate fully for the local market to cover expenses.

Lodzia is at present supplying Israel with 60 per cent of its socks and 30 per cent of its underwear, but its productive capacity is double that amount.

TREMOR. — Severe earth tremors and floods hit the town of Sadiya, in the north-east Assam hills, on Tuesday, it was announced in Calcutta yesterday.

PACT.— East Germany yesterday announced a new one-year trade pact with Communist China.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Joint Production Boards Are A Victory for the Histadrut

"Davar" (Histadrut) welcomes the agreement on the establishment of joint production boards as a victory of the Histadrut. It says that this is the only way to increase labour efficiency and at the same time safeguard the interests of the worker. The idea was originally opposed by the factory owners association which claimed that these boards should restrict their activities to the investigation of ways and means to increase labour productivity without meddling into managerial affairs.

"Davar" says that this was unacceptable as Israel's economy suffers from serious shortcomings in the field of factory organization and administration: More than a hundred such boards have already been established and their achievements are obvious. Meanwhile the factory owners have modified their position, and as the government announced that a law would be prepared for the establishment of production boards if an internal agreement could not be reached, they declared their readiness to collaborate with the Histadrut. According to this agreement production boards will come into existence in all factories employing at least 50 workers.

Agreement Opposed

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) expresses its opposition to the present agreement though it does not reject the idea in principle. It argues that the boards will not be entitled to deal with the basic problems of the factories but merely to drive the workers to work harder. A comparison with the "Stakhanovik" system in Russia is misleading because there the minimum supply of raw materials is guaranteed. On the other hand there will be no possibility in Israel to control the use of raw materials, and as the production boards will not have the right to interfere with the calculations of the factory, with the fixing of prices and the distribution of the finished product, the way for profiteering and black-marketeering is open, which in its course might again adversely affect production. The Mapam paper says that the factory owners only agreed to the establishment of these boards after they realised that the scope of their activities would be limited.

Bonus System Welcomed

"Hatzofe" (Misrahi) welcomes the system of bonuses which will be paid to the workers for increased output as a means of encouraging labour productivity. This paper says that both sides should carry out in good faith the provisions of the agreement, while "Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) sees in it a basis for "restoring mutual belief between employers and workers." Only if both sides regard themselves as responsible for the future of this country's economy might the government plan be carried out and the present emergency period be overcome.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) had editorially rejected the idea of joint production boards the day before.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) complains that there has been no change of mind as far as government economic planning is concerned: Dr. Joseph wishes to preserve controls and even to broaden them notwithstanding his promise to squash some. "Control is the only remedy in the eyes of the Ben Gurion government."

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that both Mr. Ben Gurion and the other Mapai leaders believe that the present coalition should be maintained. They would welcome two progressive representatives in the Cabinet but are not ready to give them the Finance portfolio. The Gen. Zionists have announced that they would be willing to join the government on the conditions of last autumn. Mapai should be overjoyed that there still exist people willing to take upon themselves the responsibility for the heritage of the present coalition, but instead they continue to believe in the infallibility of their old methods.

U.S. Baseball Results

NEW YORK, May 19. — Baseball scores and standings today:

National League
New York 4, Pittsburgh 0.
American League
Boston 3, Detroit 2.

Standings of the clubs:

National League

	W	L	Pct		W	L	Pct
Brooklyn	19	7	.731	St. Louis	14	15	.483
N. York	15	7	.731	Phil'phia	12	15	.444
Chicago	16	13	.552	Boston	11	15	.423
C'nnati	15	13	.536	Pittsburgh	5	26	.161

American League

	W	L	Pct		W	L	Pct
C'land	20	11	.645	St. Louis	16	15	.516
Wash'ton	16	12	.571	Chicago	14	15	.483
Boston	17	13	.567	Phil'phia	11	15	.423
N. York	14	13	.519	Detroit	7	21	.250

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Schneider, 18 Ben Yehuda, 38341. Merkazi, Bet Israel, 2435. **Tomorrow:** Givant, Rehavia, 2553. Amudim, Rehov Jaffa, 3321. **Saturday:** Mayer, near Egged, 4192. Bet Israel, Bet Israel, 2251.

TEL AVIV: Britt, 17 Allenby, 4553. Zucker, 27 Sheinkin, Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 2487. Tikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 3587. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Levi (Jaffa) 4 Rehov 2, 80104. **Tomorrow:** Merabeh, 77 Allenby, 3487. Ziv, 62 Sheinkin, 3482. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 3100. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 2487. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 6323. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Noga (Jaffa) 3 Rehov 298, 80806. **Tomorrow evening:** Abramiki, 42 Allenby, 3526. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 3100. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 2906. Kolander, 76 Arlosoroff, 66513. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. Noga (Jaffa), 3 Rehov 298, 80806. **Saturday:** Briteman, 50 Allenby, 2252. Moskovitz, 25 King George, 2650. Sneh, 33 Ha'aliya, 4993. Biju, 21 Biju, 4063. Emmanuel, 63 Ben Yehuda, Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. Sa'ad (Jaffa) 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 80145. **Saturday evening:** Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Hahashmonaim, 110 Yehuda Halevi, Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3283. Moseson, 83 Ben Yehuda, 2481. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. Sa'ad (Jaffa) 24 Sderot Yerushalayim, 80145. **Ramat Yitzhak:** Akivason, Rehov Yerushalayim. **Nahlat Yitzhak:** Fisherman, opp. Bedolah factory. **Tomorrow:** Ramat Gan: Herzl, 84 Herzl. Givatayim: Briut, 7 Syrkin. **Saturday:** Ramat Gan: Nazor, 50 Bialik. Givat Ramban: Rambam. HAIFA: Hadar, 21 Prophets, 3944. International, 59 Afzmaut, 2985. **Tomorrow:** Natan, 31 Joseph, 2364. Mazor, Garden, 17 German Colony, 4733. **Saturday:** Pevsner, 27 Pevsner, 4972. Shomron, Bank-Jaffa, 4024. Kiryat Mo'azim: Motzkin, 7202. Kiryat Bialik, tomorrow and Saturday, Bialik, 7230. Mt. Carmel: tomorrow, Moriah, 45 Moriah, 2869. **Saturday:** Markaz, 120 Pine, 4079.

EMERGENCY OPTICIANS

TEL AVIV: tomorrow, Grozovski, 27 Nahlat Benyamin, Appelbaum, 99 Dizengoff.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

8-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibitions Works of art recently acquired in Italy. Recently acquired objects of Persian Jewish Art. Also Exhibition on the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of the Legion d'Honneur. Bezalel Museum.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of photographs of the First National Photographic Competition. Artists House.

10-5 (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

11.00-12.30: Film Shows of Israel Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

10-1 (also tomorrow): 1) Sculptures by Hanna Orloff: 2) Paintings by Marcel Yanko: 3) Ancient Coins from Eretz-Yisrael towns. Museum.

HAIFA

8-5.30: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

6-7 p.m. (Saturday 10-1 and 4-7): Exhibition of paintings by M. Avnid — Artists House. (32 Rehov Hahar).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11.30: Opening of exhibition of paintings by the visiting artist, Maza Nordau. Artists House.

9 p.m.: Trios for piano, violin and cello by Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms — Museum.

7.45 & 9.35 p.m.: "Lady Precious Stream." Chamber Theatre. Edison.

TEL AVIV

8.30: "Volpone." Premiere. Chamber Theatre Mograbi Hall.

Jerusalem Cinemas

ARNON: L'Idiot.
EDEN: Pagan Love Song.
EDISON: Singing Guns. Today at 3.30 p.m.: Our Very Own.
ORION: Anna, of the Indies.
STUDIO: Macbeth. Today at 5 p.m.: L'Ange de la Nuit.
Y.M.C.A.: East Side, West Side.
ZION: Girl of the Year.

ZIRATRON
CIRCUS-VARIETY
RAMAT-GAN
KINGS OF THE CIRCUS
JAFFA: Yahor Cinema
Today, May 29, 3.30 p.m. only. Tickets "Mimal," "Yahor," and all offices in Tel Aviv.
JERUSALEM
"EDISON" CINEMA
Sun. June 1, 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Mon. June 2, 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Tues. June 3, 3.30 p.m. only.
Tickets Cahana, Edison.

The most comfortable way to really see ISRAEL
HIRE A CAR and DRIVE IT YOURSELF!
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For WIZO's "Keren Hayeled" on HAG HABIKURIM
Festive opening of the Bazaar at the WIZO Group, Acre, tomorrow, Friday, May 30, 11 a.m.
Festive evening, Reunion with Dr. Regina Zimmermann at the Even Yehuda WIZO Group, tomorrow Friday, May 30, 8.30 p.m.
Mrs. Chayale Shiffer will recite.
Ball and Bazaar at "Riviera," Nathanya; guest of honour: Miss Ora Jamaly, Beauty Queen 1952, on Saturday, May 31.
Festive Reunion in Beersheba, at the "Arava," Cafe, on Saturday, May 31.
Artistic Programme — Mr. Sigi Bienstock.
Festive Inauguration of the new building of the WIZO Day Creche and Opening of the Bazaar at Ramat Gan, on Tuesday, June 3, 4 p.m.

BAT YAM
LIDO-BAR
BAT YAM
Tel. 9554
THURSDAY May 29
FRIDAY May 30
Tel. 9554
SATURDAY May 31
ENTERTAINMENT & DANCE MUSIC
with the well-known singer of Radio Bucharest
SIMONE DAVIS
at the microphone: HARRY GOLDMAN
Friday & Saturday: 5 o'clock Dance
Entrance free
"EILATH" Taxi Service, corner Rehov Allenby-Yarkon every evening from 8 p.m.
SPECIAL CATERING FOR MARRIAGES, FESTIVITIES, ETC.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV. Habimah Air-conditioned
Tuesday, June 3, at 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM "EDISON"
Thursday June 12 at 9 p.m.
Fledermaus
(THE BAT)
Operette in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
TEL AVIV. Habimah Air-conditioned
Tuesday, June 10. 8.30 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
TEL AVIV. Habimah Air-conditioned
Tuesday, June 17. 8.30 p.m.
NATHANYA "SHARON"
Thursday, June 19 at 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by Saint-Saens
Participants
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
E. Rakyan, J. Sidi, I. Polish, a. Reich, Z. Cohen, D. Dvorit, S. Alfandari, Pan-Tolov, A. Grunzweig, M. Stein, A. Manulik, S. Shaul, M. Shek, E. David, M. Kaldin, etc.
Conductors
M. GOLDMAN — Z. PRIELL
Tickets Rehov Allenby 84, Tel Aviv, at the Habimah Box Office.

HABIKURIM — Seasonal Ball
arranged by the Association for Iraqi Jews in Israel.
GALEI-GIL, RAMAT GAN, SUNDAY, JUNE 1.
From 9 p.m. till the morning.
Election of the Winter Queen with the appearance of the weekly magazine "Ta'alula."
Dance contest • Floor Show • Raffle of Chair (of Shapes) • Beach fashion show
Band (14 Musicians) • Reception • Bar • Buffet, etc.
Tickets obtainable at Shek, 28 Rehov Gruzenberg, cor. Ohlei Chemen Mr. S. Idan, Assurance Bldg. Co., 52 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin, Tel Aviv; Hahit Bank, 19 Rehov Shek, Tel Aviv.

BAR 5172
St Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.
The Bar will be closed for the summer from June 1. The Management wishes to thank its esteemed patrons and looks forward to seeing them again when the Bar reopens.

Carmel Piccadilly
Mt. Carmel — Tel. 6277
The Summer Season Has Started!
Every Saturday 5 o'clock Tea
Music
ZYGAN and his BAND
Nightly music for Dancing and Entertainment until 1.30 a.m.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.09 p.m. tomorrow and ends at 8.20.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit, 8.00 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.: Minha, 7 p.m. Tomorrow: Arvit, 7.30 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8 a.m.: Minha Gdola, 1.00 p.m.: Minha, 7.00 p.m.: Arvit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 8.15 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Sermon: Dr. Philipp—Yinkor. Minha, 7.35 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Saturday: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (95 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Yizkor, 9.15 a.m.: Minha, 7.40 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 7.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.15 a.m.: Minha, 7.30 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.: Minha, 1.15 p.m. & 7.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: 7.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.30 a.m.: Minha, 7.30 p.m. Saturday: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 7.30.

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A): H.C. 7.30 a.m., E.S. 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones. H.C. 7.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 8 p.m. Rev. Scott-Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Ray Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.: Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Macmillah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. L.T. Pearson).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Bilut St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m.: M.S. 10 a.m. followed by H.C. E.S., 7 p.m. followed by H.C. Rev. R.G. Allison. P.O.B. 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4: M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. W.B. Miller.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 p.m. Rev. E. Leigh (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305): Rev. Per Faye-Hansen: Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: H.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.) E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursdays: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B.20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 3 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Burr B.D.

BET HAHALUTZOT
June 8 at 8.30 p.m.
Thelma YELLIN, cello
Alfred SCHROEDER, piano
Works by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms. Tickets at Cahana's.

7.45 a.m.
1.45 p.m.
Trains leave Jerusalem for Tel Aviv and Haifa
on Fridays and Holiday Eves.
6.20 a.m.
9 a.m.
3 p.m.
Trains leave Tel Aviv for Haifa
on Fridays and Holiday Eves.
8.30 p.m. on Saturdays
9 a.m.
3 p.m.
Trains leave Tel Aviv for Jerusalem
on Fridays and Holiday Eves.
6.50 a.m.
12.50 p.m.
Trains leave Haifa (Eastern) for Jerusalem.
Fridays and Holiday Eves
7 a.m.
1 p.m.
3.10 p.m.
Trains leave Haifa (Pioneer's Square) for Tel Aviv.
Fridays and Holiday Eves
9.03 p.m.
on Saturdays.

JERUSALEM ELECTRIC & PUBLIC SERVICE CORP. LTD.
Industries (including Heavy and Light Industries and Workshops), Laundries (including Automatic Laundries) using cleaners and electrically heated hot-mangles are reminded that they will work as from June 1.
North of Jaffa Road:—
From 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (6 days weekly).
South of Jaffa Road:—
From 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 1.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. (5 days weekly).
Industries on either side of Jaffa Road will change shift-hours weekly (every Sunday) and each is prohibited to use electricity during the working hours of the area beyond the dividing line.

Loading public institution requires
ENGLISH SECRETARY
shorthand typist with good knowledge of Hebrew. Full time or afternoons only.
Please apply in writing to the Administration, P.O.B. 499, Jerusalem.

AN INDUSTRIAL PLANT
in Tel Aviv has delegated its local advocate to travel to Germany in order to settle finally all its
RESTITUTION CLAIMS
Those interested in quick liquidation of their claims, should communicate immediately with: No. 15300, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT BY FOREIGN AGENCY
EXPERIENCED EMPLOYEES, PROFICIENT IN ENGLISH, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF HEBREW, WANTED BY FOREIGN AGENCY OFFERING GOOD SALARY AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS
SENIOR ACCOUNTANT
WITH QUALIFICATIONS OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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APPLY: P.O.B. 1785. TEL AVIV.

Goo-D-lax
for constipation
GOO-D-LAX should be chewed, not swallowed. Get a family package of 20 and keep it at home for an emergency.
Drimmer, Pharm. Pact. Jerusalem

Wanted by Lawyer
Official Gazette 1937-1948 or whole legal library.
Apply: "LIBRARY," P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

LAWYER
in Tel Aviv
seeks younger experienced colleague. Office & telephone available. Apply: No. 15330, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

Jerusalem English Immigrant
with family, waiting completion "shikun," seeks 1½/2 furnished rooms for 2/3 months from mid-July. Guarantee to vacate. Reasonable offers. Phone 5879.

FOR SALE
3-ROOMED HOUSE
Mt. Carmel, in one dunam garden, near water tower. Vacant within 3 months. "Korati," 15 Rehov Ahad Haam, Haifa. Hours: 9.30 — 12, 4 — 6.

RELIABLE RADIO REPAIRS
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QUALITY RADIOS for sale—easy terms
BROWN RADIO Jaffa Road (Municipal Garden). Tel. 5465, Jerusalem.

DEFENCE SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1949

ORDER TO REPORT FOR REGISTRATION AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION TO DETERMINE HEALTH CATEGORY FOR DEFENCE SERVICE

In virtue of the power vested in me according to Paras. 4 (Daled) and 5 (Vav) of the Defence Service Ordinance, 1949, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation.

1. "A permanent resident" in this Order means—a man, whose permanent place of residence falls under the jurisdiction of the State of Israel Laws, and who was born between September 10, 1934 and April 3, 1935, both inclusive.

Reporting for Medical Examination to determine Health Category.

2. Every permanent resident is hereby called upon to report for registration, medical and all other examinations, to determine his health category for Defence Service, at one of the places listed in Table I from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, on the date indicated in Table II opposite the initial letter of his surname.

Title.

This order will be called "Order for Defence Service" (Call up for Registration and Examination), 1952.

TABLE I

1.	Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Davidka Bldg., near Barclays Bank
2.	Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, 7 Bourtrop St., Jaffa.
3.	Ramat Gan	Recruiting Office, Rehov Arlosoroff, corner Rehov Hahashmona'im.
4.	Hadera	Recruiting Office, Kupat Holim Lane, near General Labour Exchange.
5.	Haifa	Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Mukhalim.
6.	Afula	Recruiting Office Rehov Yehoshua, opp. Solel Boneh
7.	Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Kiryat Shmuel.
8.	Rehovot	Recruiting Office, Rehov Batia Makov.
9.	Lydda	Recruiting Office, No. 42, Rehov "Heh," Hanner Heoved Building.
10.	Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE II

Aleph	Sunday or Monday, June 1 — 2, 1952.
Beth	Wednesday or Thursday, June 4—5, 1952.
Gimmel	Sunday or Monday, June 8 — 9, 1952.
Daleth	Wednesday or Thursday, June 11—12, 1952.
Heh-Vave	Sunday or Monday, June 15—16, 1952.
Zayin-Hate	Wednesday or Thursday, June 18—19, 1952.
Tet-Yode	Sunday or Monday, June 22—23, 1952.
Kafe	Wednesday or Thursday, June 25—26, 1952.
Lammed	Sunday or Monday, June 29—30, 1952.
Mem	Wednesday or Thursday, July 2—3, 1952.
Nun	Sunday or Monday, July 6 — 7, 1952.
Samech-Ayin	Wednesday or Thursday, July 9—10, 1952.
Peh	Sunday or Monday, July 13 — 14, 1952.
Zaddi	Wednesday or Thursday, July 16—17, 1952.
Kuff	Sunday or Monday, July 20 — 21, 1952.
Reshe	Wednesday or Thursday, July 23—24, 1952.
Shin-Tave	Sunday or Monday, July 27 — 28, 1952.

Every man, as stated above, who fails to comply with this Order, will be liable, in accordance with Para. 16 (A) of the Defence Service Ordinance, 1949, to imprisonment of up to two years or to a fine of up to IL.600, or both.

Every man reporting for registration should bring with him two photographs (4 X 6 cm.) and Identity Card (or Registration Voucher).

May 5, 1952.

(Sgd.) ARON NIV
RECRUITING OFFICER
No. 243.

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
Photo Brenner
31, HECHALUTZ ST., CORNER SHAPIRO ST.
TEL. 4137 HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy becoming fair. Outlook for Friday fair with rise in temperature.

* * *

The Political Committee of Mapai, which met last night in Jerusalem, discussed problems of the World Union of the Party. It is not expected that the matter of Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan's resignation will be considered by the Committee until the end of next week.

* * *

Currency in circulation remained unchanged last week, at IL.115,467,738.500 at the close of banking business last night. No change has occurred since May 14, after a slight decline in the three weeks previous to that date.

* * *

A diamond plant employing 30 disabled veterans is to be opened shortly near Migdal Ascalon by the Vocational Training Division of the Labour Ministry and the Social Rehabilitation Department of the Welfare Ministry.

* * *

10 tons of textiles destined for Scandinavia are being held up at Lydda Airport because of the flight restrictions following the fuel curtailments.

* * *

The water supply in the Nahlat Yitzhak, Tel Aviv, between Rehov 700 and 707 and the Petah Tikva Road is to be interrupted from 9 p.m. on Sunday until 6 a.m. on Monday since new pipes are being laid.

Shavuot Celebrations Today in Jerusalem

The celebration of Shavuot will begin in Jerusalem at 11 o'clock this morning with the "Opening of the Gates of Mount Zion" ceremony when persons making the pilgrimage to the Capital will be welcomed by representatives of the Religious Affairs Ministry.

Representatives of Jerusalem synagogues will receive flowers and greenery at the ceremony. These traditional decorations have already been sent to other synagogues throughout Israel.

The Spring harvest was celebrated yesterday in those schools that had not as yet observed the holiday. The streets were again made festive by children in white wearing garlands of flowers on their heads.

"First fruit festivals" were held in most schools in Tel Avvi yesterday. Girls and boys dressed in white, with flowery chaplets around their heads were to seen throughout the city during the afternoon, on their way to their festivities. Flower sellers in the Carmel Market did a roaring trade, selling ready-made wreaths of real and artificial flowers.

Some 500 youngsters from kindergartens in Migdal Ascalon attended a ceremony in the courtyard of the Mapai Club there. Children of six kindergartens in Holon also attended a combined Shavuot ceremony yesterday morning, while 1,600 older children attended two meetings at schools in the evening.

Ration News

JERUSALEM: Potatoes: 2 kg. Yod 48, temporary, 30, zone 8. Oranges: 500 grams, Kaf 18, zones 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10. Cucumbers: 250 grams, Kaf 48, zones 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11. Tomatoes: 250 grams Yod 40, temporary, 30, zones 1, 2, 5. Oil: 500 grams, Bet 3 and coupons 315-318. Candles: 1 package a family, no coupon.

TEL AVIV: Potatoes: 2 kg. Yod 46, temporary, 29, zones 10, 11, 12, 120 pruta a kilo. Tomatoes: 250 grams, Yod 40, temporary, 30, zones 3-10, 220 pruta a kilo. Oranges: 500 grams, Kaf 18, temporary, 38, zones 1 through 10, 120 pruta a kilo. Bananas: 1 kg. Aleph: 500 gr., Bet, Kaf 8, temporary 31.

Foreign Debt Figures Disclosed

By ECONOMICUS

Dollar loans totalling $218.8m. and Israel Pound loans amounting to IL.115.5m. are the two principal items in a summary of the public debt of the State of Israel, as at December 31, 1951, published yesterday in the Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research.

It is noteworthy that this publication is based, not on local Government sources, but on information included in the official prospectus of the $500m. Independence Loan of the State of Israel; this prospectus was issued on April 16, 1952 by the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, New York.

It will be noted that the loans contracted in Israel Pounds do not include Treasury Bills which stood at approximately IL.68m. at the end of 1951.

Full particulars are given in the table below.

	Description	Date of issue	Date of Maturity	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued	Outstanding Or Drawn
	1. PAYABLE IN ISRAEL POUNDS					
1 %	Popular Loan	Jan. 1949	Jan. 1969	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,941,500
1 %	Govt. Loan	Jan. 1949	Dec. 1953	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
3½%	War Loan	Sept. 1949	March 1959	7,500,000	7,098,479	7,095,479
3 %	Popular Loan	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1975	6,000,000	4,835,100	4,835,100
3 %	Financial Institutions Loan I	Sept. 1950	Sept. 1955	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
3½%	Tovei Dollar	March 1951	1951-69	4,285,700	3,235,000	3,235,000
1½%	Dollar Linked Bonds	Apr. 1951	1952-70	10,000,000	1,698,000	1,698,000
1 %	Financial Institutions Loan II	July 1951	1956	5,000,000	4,543,000	4,543,000
1 %	Land Bonds		1949-51	1953-65	77,300,000	77,280,000	77,280,000
1 %	Bearer Bonds (Mand. Govt.)		1941-46	1944-46	—	—	4,381,250
1 %	National Loan, Jew. Agency	June 1948	1948-53	5,000,000	—	1,665,000
					TOTAL	IL.	115,557,500
	2. PAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS					
3½%	Loan I, Export-Import Bank,	Jan. 1949	1952-63	100,000,000	—	99,961,122*
3½%	Loan II, Export-Import Bank	Dec. 1950	1954-65	35,000,000	—	30,495,776*
1%-3½%	Loan from U.S. Manufacturers		1950	1951-53	—	—	2,307,260
2%-4%	Loan from various sources		1949-51	1951-53	—	—	31,035,798**
?	French Credit		1950	1952-55	—	—	8,581,394
3½%	Independence Bond Issue		1951	1963-66	500,000,000	—	50,497,550***
						TOTAL	$216,869,194

* Amounts drawn until Dec. 1951, including transitory and documentary credits opened with commercial banks. Amounts paid out until Dec. 31, 1951 were $84,134,842 under the first loan, and $15,008,754 under the second Loan.

** of this sum, $5,745,000 may be repaid in Israel Pounds.

*** Savings Bonds: $21,103,350
Coupon Bonds: $29,394,500

	3. PAYABLE IN POUNDS STERLING					
	Liabilities to British Govt. under Agreement	March 1950	1950-69	—	—	2,565,695
	Credits by Manuf. Corporation		1950	1952-55	—	—	16,020
						TOTAL	£ 2,581,715
	4. PAYABLE IN SWISS FRANCS					
3½%	Credits by Manufacturers		1951	1953-57	—	—	2,110,770
						TOTAL	SFr. 2,110,770
	5. PAYABLE IN BELGIAN FRANCS					
4½%	Credit by Manuf. Corp.		1951	1952-56	—	—	99,757,130
						TOTAL	BFr. 99,757,130
	6. PAYABLE IN DUTCH FLORINS					
	Credit by Manuf. Corp.		1951	1952-53	—	—	11,266
						TOTAL	Fl. 11,266

At a first glance and pending closer analysis, these figures reveal a less gloomy picture than one might have expected, and it is all the more surprising that the Treasury should not have been authorized to publish figures which are available abroad at every bank counter.

On the basis of the old exchange rates and including Treasury Bills, it would appear that, at the end of 1951, the total funded public debt was in the neighbourhood of IL.262m., (over IL.400m. at the new rate) not in itself a frightening amount. But no final appraisal is possible without additional information, in particular on the exchange rates to be applied to repayments, on terms of amortization wherever stipulated, and on loans contracted since the beginning of 1952. There are probably also other obligations and guarantees not included in the list of "funded" debts.

A distressing feature of the summary is the failure of the dollar-linked bond loan of April 1951 which brought only IL.1.7m. towards its ten million goal. It is reassuring, on the other hand, that there are practically no short-term dollar debts apart, of course, from the annual commitments.

In general, the particulars now available are further evidence of the difficulties the Treasury had to face and of the need for consolidation in the field of public indebtedness.

8 Jerusalem Drivers Vie For 'Road Knight' Honour

The search for the "Knight of the Road" in the Jerusalem District ended yesterday with the announcement that eight drivers had been chosen as candidates for the honour.

A fruitless final attempt was made yesterday by the police and newspapermen to find additional candidates, but after driving about the city and observing hundreds of drivers the judges could find nobody else who qualified.

Mr. Shlomo Golan, the police officer in charge of traffic control in the Jerusalem District, told the press of the difficulties in finding candidates. About 15 intensive searches were carried out by the police and representatives of the insurance companies bus, trucking and taxi co-operatives and military police.

A "Knight" was discovered when an eight-year old girl bumped into the press car in the Mahane Yehuda quarter and got a slight gash under her right eye. Mr. Raphael Bahar, a plumber, picked up the bleeding child, escorted her to the Magen David Adom in the car, then took her home. The judges unanimously acclaimed him, "Knight of the Day."

The candidates include Mr. Za'ev Landau, who one cold evening offered to take a couple and their child, together with the baby carriage, into town from the railroad station. A few days later, it was learned, he met a tourist from Turkey who was searching for a hotel where his sick wife would not have to climb any stairs. Mr. Landau drove the man around for several hours free of charge and when no such hotel could be found, offered the visitors a room in his ground-floor apartment at a very nominal charge.

Two taxi drivers, Mr. George Glickman and Mr. A. Honig, were found to be courteous and careful. Mr. Shlomo Arazi, head of the Hairirya Office, had similar driving habits as did Mr. A. Borstein, a driver for the Jewish Agency, and two Hamekasher drivers, Mr. Moshe Levy, of Line 14, and Mr. Godalyahu Hechl, of Line 5. A soldier, Manfred Morgenstern, was judged to be careful, courteous and offered rides to as many other servicemen as he could carry in his vehicle.

Hard Job Finding Good Drivers

Yesterday, reporters and Mr. Golan drove in a private car behind a Fire Brigade truck, which sped through town as though to a fire. The judges were asked to watch whether drivers behaved properly by pulling to the curb and halting their vehicles to give the fire truck the right of way. Street traffic was admittedly light, but these drivers encountered either tried to race the truck or grudgingly gave way.

Production Can Be Increased-Myerson

"No objective reason exists for not increasing production", Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, said yesterday in Jerusalem. She was addressing representatives of the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association after they had signed an agreement establishing Production Boards in each factory.

Mrs. Myerson pointed out that present shortages can only be overcome by increased production. Although we face severe problems of raw materials, supplies and experts, we must not forget that we faced the same problems during the War of Liberation, she said.

The Minister of Labour stressed that no "frictions" should exist in the field of increased productivity. "A norm must be a real one, and must not be based on the present low standard," she emphasized.

Mr. A. Becker, of the Trades Union Department of the Histadrut, said that the two-year debate preceding the signing of the agreement had harmed the nation's economy.

2-Year Old Girl Burned to Death

KFAR SABA, Wednesday.—A two-year girl Yaltuta Hadad, of the Geulim housing project here, was burned to death last night when her hair and dress caught fire while she was trying to snuff out a burning kerosene stove.

The girl's mother was in the same room at the time, but seeing her daughter in flames, became panicky and ran out of the house to summon help. By the time the mother's cries had been answered, it was too late to save the girl. Her body was taken to Bellinson Hospital.

In Migdal Ascalon, a lighted primus stove thrown by an elderly woman at her daughter-in-law during a quarrel set fire to their house in Rehov Herzl today.

Hearing the shrieks of the two women when the stove set fire to bedclothes and blankets, neighbours rushed in and extinguished the blaze before serious damage was done.

ATOM. — British scientists have completed studies on a theory adapting atomic energy to practical use and are now developing three types of atomic furnaces to produce engine-driving power, it was disclosed in London yesterday.

Cables in Brief

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TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Communist Party will hold a countrywide convention at the Bet Ha'am hall here tomorrow night. The inaugural session and the one on Friday at which Mr. S. M. Mikunis, M.K., will present his report, will be open to the press.

Hashomer Hatzair will also hold their fifth national convention tomorrow and Friday in the Noga Cinema in Jaffa.

'Victor's Homecoming' for Smolenskin

Peretz Smolenskin was buried yesterday on a high hill in the capital of the State for whose creation he laboured and whose difficulties he foresaw. Present to do him homage at Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem's new cemetery west of Giv'at Shaul, were men of letters, educators and Government representatives.

The remains of the Hebrew author and journalist from Mohilev, whose life-long Zionism found literary expression in the years preceding his death in 1885, this morning started on the last stage of their journey from Italy to Jerusalem.

At a Town Hall ceremony in Haifa, preceding the procession's departure for Tel Aviv veteran writer David Pinsky termed Smolenskin's return a "victor's homecoming."

At the Tel Aviv Municipality, hundreds of persons heard Deputy Mayor Hayim Levanon and the poet, Mr. David Shimoni, pay tribute to Smolenskin's prophetic writings, which foresaw even the difficulties which the Jewish State would have in fusing the scattered exiles into a single nation.

Wreath Laid

A wreath was placed on the coffin; and the procession proceeded on foot to the Great Synagogue and then to Petah Tikva, where Mr. N. Goren, the writer, delivered a eulogy and a stone plaque was placed on the hearse.

Jerusalem District Representative Avraham Biran and Dr. A. Amdur, of the Municipality, escorted the cortege to Jerusalem where, at the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Minister, Prof. Benzion Dinaburg, delivered the eulogy. Later, at the National Institutions, Prime Minister Ben Gurion was among those who heard Acting President Joseph Sprinzak's tribute, in the course of which he recommended bringing to Jerusalem the remains of other heroes of the Zionist movement and Hebrew revival.

At the graveside, on the hill set aside for national heroes, Acting Mayor Eliahu Eliachar payed a final tribute and the educator, Mr. Y. Jacobi recited the Kaddish.

MEMORIAL BY ORLOFF UNVEILED AT EIN GEV

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — A memorial sculpture made in France by Hanna Orloff, was unveiled today at a memorial service for members of Kibbutz Ein Gev who fell defending their home during the War of Independence.

Relatives of the fallen men and soldiers stationed in the area watched the veil fall away from a statue of a mother defending her children in the face of the enemy. Following eulogies by various members of the settlement, a message from the Prime Minister was read to the gathering.

CENTRAL HARVEST OFFICE FOR NEGEV

A Central Office for the Negev, equipped with a spare-parts garage, fire-fighting station and other essential services, has been opened at the police station one kilometre south of Shuval on the Faluja-Beersheba highway.

The central office replaces the two regional offices at Ahuz-Am and Maslul.

Jerusalem Officials Threaten Strike

Jerusalem Municipal employees will call a general strike next Monday unless the city administration issues an official apology for allegedly insulting the workers and unless the new grading system is completed and approved by that time.

The decision was taken at a general meeting at 11 a.m. yesterday in the Tel Or Cinema, which was called following Tuesday night's Municipal Council meeting. The right-wing, majority coalition authorized new categories for those employees up to grade "Heh" and voted to return the consideration of those in higher grades to committee. Several members of the coalition also made slighting remarks about the work and conduct of the employees.

The workers demanded that all the new grades be approved and that the apology be made at the Council's scheduled meeting on Sunday night. The threatened strike would not affect essential services, it was stated.

40 DETAINED AS 10 TONS FOOD SEIZED

More than 40 persons were detained and over 10 tons of foodstuffs seized in four searches of the Carmel and Levinsky markets in Tel Aviv yesterday, Mr. Zvi Leiman, head of the Control Department of the Ministry of Commerce, said in Jerusalem yesterday.

One of the more than 100 inspectors who took part in the raids was seriously injured when he was seized and assaulted by a group of black marketeers. A large number of policemen assisted in the raids.

Those detained were taken in police vans to Magistrate's Courts where detention orders were issued against 29 of them, while three were released on bail. The others are to be brought before the Magistrate's Court this morning.

Personal Notices

UNION OF MUSICIANS, ISRAEL
Tel Aviv-Jaffa Branch
We proudly extend our heartiest congratulations to our member
YEHUDA H. WOHL
on the occasion of the successful American Premiere of his Symphony No. 1
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein
of New York and Jerusalem
announce the engagement of their daughter
NAOMI to PHILIP
son of Mr. & Mrs. Morris Finkelstein of Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE STAFF OF THE AMERICAN PORCELAIN TOOTH CO. LTD.
offer their sincerest condolences to their colleague
Theodor Epstein,
his wife, and their Managing Director
Dr. Robert Nussbaum
and their respective families, in their sad bereavement.

See ISRAEL
Through TIYUR VETIYUL
REGULAR CONDUCTED WEEKLY TRIPS TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY
HISTADRUTH, VAAD HAPOEL BLDG. 113, ALLENBY RD., TEL AVIV, TEL. 4724

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Jennie Tourel
Recital
(Mezzo-Soprano)
assisted by
MICHAEL TAUBE
at the Piano
TEL AVIV: OHEL SHEM
Sat., May 31, at 9 p.m.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 58 Allenby Rd. 11 a.m. —1 p.m. today and on Saturday night at the Ohel Shem Box Office.

TRAVEL CAREFREE BY AIR and SEA
through
DAKA SERVICE LTD
(J. DANA H. KALISCHER E. LUFTI)
6, KHAYAT ST. - P.O.B. 725 PHONE 4761 HAIFA

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT JEWISH ACTOR
JOHN GARFIELD
whose sudden death has just been reported.
United Artists presents his last picture.
"HE RAN ALL THE WAY"
shortly at the Tamar Cinema, Tel Aviv.

20th Century Fox Presents
ANNE OF THE INDIES
Adventure in Technicolor
Storming across the seven seas with a pirate queen at its helm.
Starring: JEAN PETERS, LOUIS JORDAN, DEBRA PAGET, HERBERT MARSHALL
Next week at the Orion, Jerusalem

FESTIVAL CONCERT
IN AID OF THE ORCHESTRA FUND
Thursday, June 5, "ORAH" Theatre, at 9 p.m.
Guest Conductor: Sten FRYKBERG (Stockholm)
Soloist: Sylvia RABINOF (U.S.A.)
Programme: Beethoven: "Coriolanus" Overture; Mendelssohn: Piano Concert G Minor; Birger-Blomdahl: Adagio (first performance in Israel); Schubert: 5th Symphony.
Remaining tickets available at Kovalsky, 34 Rehov Nordau
6th Subscription Concert June 28. "Orah"
THE HAIFA ORCHESTRA

THE MANAGEMENTS OF THE
MOGRABI AND ALLENBY CINEMAS
TEL AVIV
TAKE PRIDE IN PRESENTING SIMULTANEOUSLY
From Saturday, May 31.
The Israel Premiere
of the first great Israel Production that is now having a tremendous success throughout the world:
FAITHFUL CITY
קריה נאמנה
From a Screenplay by
BEN-BARTZMAN
Prod. & Directed by
JOSEF LEYTES
with
JAMIE SMITH, DINA PESKIN, JOHN SLATER, BEN JOSEF, RACHEL MARKUS, DIDI RAMATI
The New York Critics say:
A mighty picture . . . Daily Mirror
Excellently photographed and performed... N.Y. Times
A deep moving story, New York Post
A picture with tremendous human appeal . . . Variety
The best picture this reviewer has seen in years... Time
I was breathless and full of excitement . . . Christian Science Monitor

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. May 31
CARMEL Tel. 2536
Sat., Sun., Mon.
Meet the Killer
Budd Abbott and Lou Costello
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
Fury at Furnace Creek
Victor Mature
2 perfs. nightly: 7.45 and 9.45
MORIAH Tel. 4278
Max Reinhardt's
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
by Shakespeare
Music by Mendelssohn
ORION Tel. 4020
FRENCHIE
Joel McCrea, Shelley Winters
ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd week
IT'S A GREAT FEELING
Technicolor
Dennis Morgan - Doris Day
AMPHI Tel. 4018
2nd week
CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLOWER
Technicolor
Gregory Peck - Virginia Mayo
ARMON Tel 4948
Israel Premiere
LA CITTA SI DIFENDE
(The City Defends Itself)
Gina Lollobrigida
and:
THE GADNA AT BEER ORA
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
SALOME WHERE SHE DANCED
Yvonne de Carlo
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
Black Hand
Gene Kelly
No admittance for children under 15.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat.: 7.45 & 9.45 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
ALLENBY
New Israeli production
FAITHFUL CITY
Daily at 4, 6, 10 p.m.
CHEN 3rd week
Jacques Offenbach's
The Tales of Hoffmann
in technicolor starring
MOIRA SHEARER, ROBERT HELPMANN
A Forum Film release.
EDEN 2nd week
Jacob Gordin's International Stage Classic (Yiddish)
MIRELE EFROS
ESTHER Air Conditioned
George Raft in the thrilling drama
Johnny Allegro
MIGDALOR
Simon Simone & Gino Cervi
WOMAN WITHOUT NAME
MOGRABI
New Israeli production
FAITHFUL CITY
Bookings from 11 a.m.
OPHIR 8th week
Mario Lanza in M.G.M.'s musical
THE GREAT CARUSO
ORION 6th week
THE WELL
The most talked about picture
Music: CAPACABANA
SHDEROTH 3rd week
Walt Disney's Technicolor
FANTASIA
Stokowski and Philadelphia Orchestra
TAMAR
As a tribute to the late
JOHN GARFIELD
His last picture
HE RAN ALL THE WAY
A "United Artists" picture
No invitations. No reductions
Non-stop daily, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.
Today only
"RIGOLETTO"
Tito Gobbi

Jerusalem Cinemas
Starting Saturday, May 31
Saturdays 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
AUDITORIUM Y.M.C.A.
Tonight at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Sat. at 7.15 p.m. M.G.M.'s four great stars in
EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE
Barbara Stanwyck — James Mason — Van Heflin — Ava Gardner
When she calls you, you'll come running!
★ ARNON CINEMA ★
The great French film based on Dostoevsky's immortal story
L'IDIOT
with Edwige Feuillere, and Lucien Coedel
Mats. at 1.30 p.m.
Mask of the Avenger
★ EDEN Tel. 3829 ★
M.G.M.'s big South Seas Technicolor Musical!
Esther Williams — Howard Keel (Hero of "Annie Get Your Gun")
in
PAGAN LOVE SONG
Also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
★ ORION Tel. 2914 ★
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The true life story of a queen of pirates and adventurers!
ANNE OF THE INDIES
technicolor! starring: Jean Peters — Louis Jourdan
No complimentary tickets!
★ ZION HALL ★
Israel Premiere
Youth, love, laughter, music, dancing, excitement in glorious technicolor
Girl of the Year
with:
Robert Cummings — Joan Caulfield
★ EDISON Tel. 4056 ★
From Tuesday, June 3. Tues. at 7 p.m., Wed. at 3.30 & 7 p.m., Thurs at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
The favourite of millions — the new "Nelson Eddy" —
Vaughn Monroe — Ella Raines
Walter Brennan
in Max Brand's famous adventure novel
SINGING GUNS
(Jerusalem Premiere)
Today at 1 p.m.
Our Very Own
(last showing)
★ SEMADAR Tel.3742 ★
7 & 9 p.m.
The famous Arabic film, with the oriental King Singer ABDUL WAHAB and LEILA MOURAD
Yihye el Houb
Mats. at 1.30 p.m.
Fighting Seabees
★ STUDIO Tel. 4036 ★
By general request, second week! The notable motion-picture event
MACBETH
By William Shakespeare
with Orson Welles
Hebrew superimposed subtitles
Today at 3 p.m.
L'Ange de La Nuit
★ TEL OR Tel. 3565 ★
Jean Simmons — Zachary Scott — Jane Lundin
A romantic story of a beautiful woman whose reckless ambition brings disaster to those around her.
"BORN TO BE BAD"
Today at 5.30 p.m.
ABBOTT & COSTELLO in
THE TIME OF THEIR LIVES

ARMON CINEMA, HAIFA
STARTING SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 31, UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF THE ITALIAN CONSUL IN HAIFA
ISRAELI PREMIERE OF THE GREATEST ITALIAN PICTURE
LA CITTA SI DEFENDE
(SOCIETY DEFENDS ITSELF)
Starring GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA — PAUL MILLER
Big social drama, winner of the award for the best Italian picture at the Biennale of Venice.
CINES Production. Distributed by Marco Messeri & Sons

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Thursday, May 29, 1952
Sivan 3, 5713. Ramadan 5, 1371

NO date in the calendar could be more fitting for reflections on the law and its administration than the "Three Days in Bounds" which precede Shavuot, the Festival of the Giving of the Law. They convey the twofold lesson that the people had to prepare themselves for the great act of legislation, and that they had to accept the law before they were allowed to take possession of their promised land. Moreover, the close connection between law and life is demonstrated by the fact that, unlike the seven days of Passover and Succot, tomorrow's festival lasts one day only; one of the reasons being that this is a season when work in the fields is in full swing, and celebrations should not last longer than necessary—for all its age quite a topical lesson in productivity. Lastly, we may find some significance in the inclusion of the Book of Ruth in the ritual of the day, for it begins with the words: "Now it came to pass in the days when the judges ruled."

LAW AND POLICY

Recent developments, both here and abroad, have again drawn attention to one of the most vital issues confronting modern democracy. It is, in short, the question of the demarcation line between the exigencies of government and the sovereignty of the law. In the Union of South Africa, the Supreme Court is to be deprived of its constitutional authority; in the U.S. the President has no remedy but to challenge the judgment invalidating his seizure of the steel industry before the highest court of the country.

Here in Israel, the issue is complicated by the fact that we have no comprehensive constitution. The logical conclusion, one would think, must be that it is all the more important to protect the rights of the citizen against arbitrary or discriminatory acts of the administration, and that such protection can only be given by independent courts of law. It is possible, of course, to adhere to this principle literally and yet to undermine it at the same time by restricting the authority of the courts. The much publicized draft amendment to the Press Ordinance is an almost classical example of such a policy, and more signs of it have come to public knowledge.

No one will deny the Government its right and duty to introduce such legislation as it deems necessary or expedient in the public interest, provided that the freedom of jurisdiction remains intact. This is not to say that the interpretation of existing laws is a matter of abstract theory. In weighing rights and wrongs, the judge does not sit in an ivory tower, indifferent to the claims of life and to the fact that the law cannot always keep pace with changing conditions. The letter of the law is not sacrosanct when it may be in conflict with the spirit or intention of the law, but it is the prerogative of the Court to do justice to both.

Another chapter is that of legal procedure which becomes incomprehensible to the layman when he reads, for instance, that the clash between Eshed and Hamkasher drivers which occurred in October last year and caused a serious breach of the peace was brought to trial a week ago seven months after the event. Many similar cases point to the need of reforms which will, no doubt, be welcomed by the Courts not less than by the public in general.

The law is not static, and its machinery can and must be constantly improved. But it should never be forgotten that the sovereignty of the lawgiver ends with the enactment. Thereafter it is the judge who rules supreme. Any attempt to have the judiciary serve as an instrument of the Government is a dangerous inroad on one of the fundamental principles of democracy. It was the first Chief Justice of the United States, the great John Marshall, who more than a century ago circumscribed the boundaries between law and politics, between democracy and dictatorship. Thus began a tradition under which even the Veto of the President can be forbidden. It is up to the Knesset to see to it that similar principles govern the legal system of this country, and the Feast of the Law tonight is an occasion for reflection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN COMMONS

Churchill's 'No' to Israel Loan

LONDON, May 22. — SIX opposition Members took part in the exchange of questions and answers with Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday on Britain's rejection of Israel's request for a loan (as briefly reported by cable). The official (Hansard) version of the exchange is as follows:

Mr. Wyatt asked the Prime Minister whether he will make a statement on the letter he recently sent to the President of Israel informing him that Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to make a loan requested by the Government of Israel.

The Prime Minister: President Weizmann recently sent me a message asking that Her Majesty's Government should agree to make Israel a loan of £5 million in order to finance Israel's purchases of oil during the next six months. Her Majesty's Government gave this request the most careful and sympathetic consideration, but despite our understanding of the difficulties with which Israel is faced, we felt compelled to inform the President that the gravity of our own economic situation precluded our making a loan.

Mr. Wyatt: Could I ask the Prime Minister to reconsider this matter, because Israel plays an extremely important part now in the affairs of the Middle East and it is important that we should maintain our influence there? Is it not a fact that it was proposed that a large part—I think one-quarter of this loan of £5 million—should be repaid in dollars, which would give it an attraction to us from a commercial point of view?

The Prime Minister: I can assure the hon. Gentleman that it was only with the greatest regret that I bowed to what I was convinced were the commanding facts of the situation.

Mr. Shinwell: But as very little assistance has been rendered to Her Majesty's Government, in opening up the Haifa refinery and assisting Israel to obtain supplies of oil, would not the right hon. Gentleman consider this matter? Will he have regard—there is no doubt that he will—to the military and defence aspects involved?

The Prime Minister: Yes, Sir. I have for a long time considered this matter of great importance, but every step has to be taken by the Government with great care in order not to complicate further the situation in these quarters.

Mr. Shinwell: Has the right hon. Gentleman observed that the United States Government have now decided to render arms assistance to Persia, apparently without consulting Her Majesty's Government? If the United States Government can render assistance to Persia, in view of what happened some time ago, surely Her Majesty's Government can render some assistance to Israel?

The Prime Minister: I sincerely think that all those matters ought carefully to be borne in mind.

Mr. Wyatt: Is not the hub of this matter the re-opening of the Iraqi pipeline, and did not the Prime Minister, when in opposition, say that his Government would carry out a strong policy on these matters, and these difficulties we have had with these other States in the Middle East would be cleared up? Could he tell us why the Iraqi pipeline has not been opened?

The Prime Minister: I do not think I could do so without a definite Question being put on the paper. The complications of all these oil questions are considerable, and they are aggravated when the foreign diplomatic aspect is also involved.

Major Legge-Bourke: Would my right hon. Friend give an assurance that before this matter is reconsidered he will do everything which lies in his power to get the co-operation of the Israeli Government in preventing frontier incidents affecting the Arabs.

The Prime Minister: I do not really think I am called upon to make any particular statement on that subject. That question should be put to the Foreign Secretary. It is with very deep regret that I have been convinced that it is not possible for us to give this aid.

Mr. Dalton: Is the right hon. Gentleman still open to reconviction on this matter?

The Prime Minister: I am still open to reason, and it is because of reasons piling up one on top of the other that I have drawn the conclusion which was against my personal wishes.

Mr. George Porter: May I ask the Prime Minister if, in determining the situation in regard to this particular request, full consideration was given to the considerable loss of trade which would have ensued to this country in regard to the previous discussions concerning a loan for Israel?

The Prime Minister: Yes, Sir. All these matters were taken into consideration.

CHILDREN BRING 'FIRST FRUITS'

Two of the many Jerusalem children who brought their "first fruits" to the Shavuot pageant outside the offices of the Keren Kayemet. Photo by Malawsky

KEEPING POSTED

ALTHOUGH we are quite accustomed to indignant letters—indeed it is rare for anybody to write to a newspaper if they are not indignant—we were struck by an especially indignant note we received from England this week. It seems that our correspondent there had received a letter opened by the Israel censor and, together with her own letter, had found one in Rumanian that had apparently got in by mistake, "and I dare say that when the censor then found himself with an empty envelope he just threw it away and said it doesn't matter." What we really hope is that the empty cover was sent on, and that a careful Rumanian censor is still puzzling over it to discover what new secret form of communication this represents. While we were at it, we played censor ourselves, and discovered that the mislaid letter was from an immigrant to his relations, that he doesn't think there is much wrong with this country except the housing situation, and that they had all enjoyed their first Independence Day in a free country. Possibly it was just as well that the letter did go astray.

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IT is always good to discover that an immigrant likes Israel and, human nature being what it is, equally gladdening when there is proof that Israel likes its immigrants. We learn, for instance, that when two Sabra nine-year-olds at a Jerusalem school were appointed by their teacher to present the baskets of fruit at the Shavuot pageant, the whole class rose in protest declaring that there were two immigrants, one from Poland and one from France who'd never been here for Shavuot before, and that they should have the baskets to carry for the class.

•

WE don't know whether you have ever heard of Chaskel, a most unpleasant character who has been recognized rather than invented by a student group in Jerusalem. Chaskel is the man who runs the black market, Chaskel is the defeatist; Chaskel is the man who certainly doesn't like either Israel or immigrants. There is a first poster out now on the activities of Chaskel, inviting everybody to go and find him. What we really like is the sinister afterthought on the poster, which says "and make sure you don't find yourself."

AT various stages in the past Haifa Port was considered a somewhat unsafe place, and this tradition is now being maintained by the taxi-drivers specially licensed to enter the Port area and transport ships' passengers and their luggage. This is obviously a good beat for drivers who count on being able to overcharge, as a tourist is a proverbially easy victim. To catch their passengers, the drivers often become

extremely abusive, and we know of at least one case where a driver, once he had got a visitor's luggage safely piled on his car, suddenly asked for double the fare, a method which sounds to us little short of extortion. As a final insult, they refuse to take people who only want to go a comparatively short distance and say quite simply that they don't care that they are licensed public vehicles—they go where they please. What did you say the name was? Yes, Chaskel.

Today's contributors include Tamar Rose, Flem, Y.E. and H.W.G., Haifa.

BEHIND THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS

By Achimogel

German-Arab Trade Axis

TRADE between the German Federal Republic and the Arab States is expanding at a staggering rate.

In the last two years Egypt has made frantic efforts to release herself from her dependence on Britain by developing an economic partnership with Germany. The first official Egyptian to go to Germany after the war was the Minister of Economy. In October, 1950, he discussed the investment of Egyptian capital in German shipyards and negotiated a large market for Egyptian cotton.

Shortly after him, Mohammed Taher Pasha, Farouk's nephew and owner of the "SAID" Cairo-Frankfurt airline, came to see General Kreipel, the West German Minister of Transport, about the lease of German pilots and trainers for glider-planes and invited German participation in the aviation contest to be held in Egypt in 1952. Jundi Pasha, a relative of the Wafdist Minister of War, Nusrat Pasha, placed with J. G. Farben large orders for the delivery of sulphates and nitrates and invited German offers for the electrification of the Cairo-Helouan railway at an approximate cost of 10m. Egyptian pounds. On April 21, 1951, the first postwar German-Egyptian trade agreement was signed.

Replacing Britain

In December, Prince Abass Halim, another relative of the King, describing himself as a "half-German," paid a spectacular visit to Duesseldorf, asking Germany "to take the place of Britain" by assisting in the industrialization of Egypt. The German press commented on his "fascinating personality" and pathetically invoked "the common fate of the two countries both of which suffer so much from the presence of masses of refugees."

The Egyptian Office of Trade and Engineering moved from London to Germany. The Egyptian Propaganda Centre in Bern was transferred to Frankfurt. Its manager, Dr. Kamal E-Din Jalal — directing a stream of anti-Israel vilification—fostered connections with the "Deutsche Partei" through which he enlisted technicians for Egypt. Lately connections were revealed between the Moslem Brotherhood and the intellectual circle of Bundestag-member Franke-Grieksch (who prefers agreement with the Soviet Union to an alliance with the West). As a token this circle provided the Moslem Brotherhood centre in Rome with a radio-station. When Farouk visited Europe last fall he met with Stuerer, the former German Ambassador in Cairo.

As a result of the German effort and the Egyptian Government's intuition Germany's imports from Egypt amounted to $17m. and her exports to Egypt to $19m. during the first ten months of 1951—about double the volume of Germany's prewar trade with that country.

German exports to the Sudan increased four-fold from 1950 to 1951, those to Jordan 15 times, to 2.6 million DM in 1951. The trade agreement with Iraq, concluded on January, 1952, provided for German exports to the value of 11.1 million, not including German participation in the Iraqi government's public works programme.

Istawni, the Syrian Consul General in Bonn, belongs to the most active supporters of the "Nah-und Mittelost Verein" (Near and Middle East Trade Association) which was founded in Spring 1950. The firm Mann, was the first to grant a long-term credit of 10 million marks to Syria. Though delays occurred at the time in the ratification of a trade-agreement between the two countries, German firms will have a prominent share in Syria's main public works, the extension of Lattakia harbour and of her road and railway systems and in the processing of raw cotton. Three and a quarter million Syrian pounds have been invested by Germans firms in the Lattakia oil refinery, which has an annual output of 2-3,000 tons.

When Fawzi Selo, then Defence Minister and today President of Syria, welcomed the German military mission at the end of 1950, he said: "I adore the German people. Germany will rise again to a big power. They are our only friends. With your help, gentlemen, I hope to transform Syria into the Prussia of the Middle East."

First place in Germany's trade with the Middle East is held of course by Turkey, where Germany has never ceased to be the lingua franca of business. In 1951 German exports to Turkey reached the value of about $100 million, that of imports $75 million. Germany thus doubled the 1950 volume of trade and surpassed the Reich's pre-war effort.

Generally speaking, Germany's main difficulty in expanding her trade still further lies in her inability to grant longterm credits. But plans are in hand for the establishment of an export-bank for financing a 600 million mark export to "undeveloped countries."

According to French estimates, German exports to the Middle East—a term used in a wider sense in France—exceeded French exports to this area by 40 per cent in 1951.

In February last year, Dr. Reinhard Hueber, the "Verein's" secretary-general, attacked the British press for saying that Germany's industry had not yet fully recovered its pre-war productive capacity and asked for a new pioneering effort in the Middle East.

On the other hand, the Germans were clearly apprehensive lest their re-appearance in the Middle East conjure up the spectre of the imperial Berlin-Baghdad railway. It was probably for this reason that they abstained from establishing official representation in the Arab countries and instead issued injunctions to the German traders to go ahead on their own.

Dr. Hueber, addressing the Bonn branch of the "Verein," stated blandly that the West would come to like German trade or else the Arabs would turn to the Eastern Bloc. Even more uncouth and revealing statements were to follow. In February 1951 Dr. Hueber said in Munich: "To the degree in which the Middle East countries rid themselves of decades of foreign subjugation, their sympathy to Germany will grow. Germany has never indicated any imperialistic aims in the area."

Anti-Israel Theme

It was obvious that German-Middle East trade would take account of the xenophobia engendered by the Palestine war and by the alleged role played by the United States and Britain in the establishment of Israel. There has been official reticence to play openly on the theme, but there were instances of purposeful indiscretion on the part of members of the "Verein." On December 16, 1951, the "Badische Illustrierte" wrote: "The State of Israel was established as an aggressive power in part of the Arab fatherland and for the perpetration of imperialistic aims. There can be no peace with aggression." The German Press Agency gave gratuitous publicity to Arab statements intended to stir up anti-Israel feeling.

The Arabs have consistently and vehemently campaigned in Germany against reparations to Israel. It is interesting to note that in their official approach to the big powers they confined their demands to the "blocking" of German payments to Israel. Among the many behind-the-scenes interests in Germany agitating against payment of restitution to Israel, the German Middle East traders, who have not refrained from cashing in on political sentiment and in particular Anglo-American difficulties in the Middle East, are not a negligible element.

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E. M. MIZRACHI, Consul General
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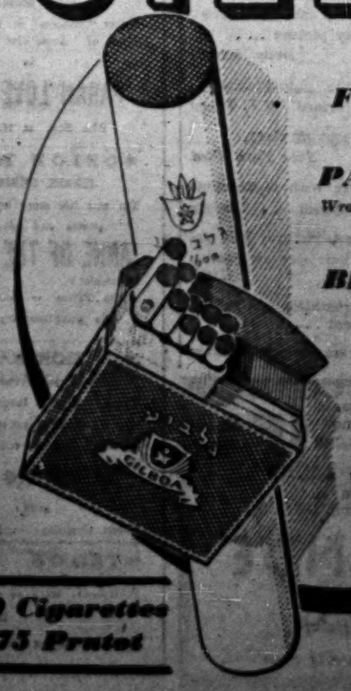
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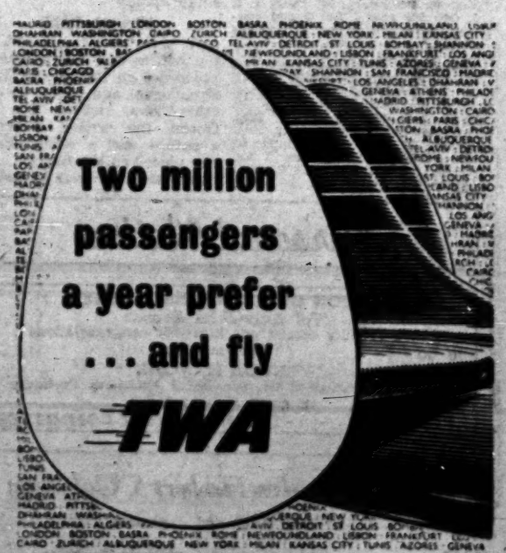

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PROGRESSIVES' DILEMMA : ENDING THE COLD WAR

A TEMPERING OF IDEOLOGIES

The Turnstile Press, in London, has published "New Fabian Essays" (15/-), a redefinition of Socialist aims. The editor, Mr. Crossman, contributes the opening essay, "Towards a Philosophy of Socialism," from which we reproduce an extract.

By R.H.S. Crossman

Those who believe that the task of socialism is to discover a dynamic which can challenge the dynamic of communism are neglecting the clear lesson of history. If we construct an anti-Communist ideology, or take part in organising an anti-Cominform, we shall merely intensify the cold war and confirm the illusion that the preservation of freedom requires the defeat of communism. In fact, if freedom is to survive, it is essential that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union should win, and that ideological passion should subside.

What the Western Socialist needs to-day is not a crusading creed but a critical attitude to both ideologies; and the role of the British Labour movement is to furnish an example of this critical humanism in action. Sceptical but not cynical; detached but not neutral; rational but not dogmatically rationalist.

Let me illustrate this critical spirit in relation to the central issue of the cold war. We have seen that, although the Soviet Union is the supreme example of the totalitarian State, communism presents itself to many colonial peoples as a liberative force, and democracy as the defence of a corrupt oligarchy. What should the Socialist do in face of this dilemma? Should he put his trust in plans for world mutual aid, and seek to persuade the Americans that the only way to fight communism effectively is to provide dollars and technical assistance in order to raise the living standards of the backward territories?

Mutual Aid

The ideal is a noble one; and, if the Americans divert some of the resources at present concentrated on rearmament to its achievement, the danger of world war would be substantially reduced. For it is the unmeasured concentration on rearmament which is distorting all the Western economies and gradually creating a situation where we must either make war or collapse. To persuade the Americans, therefore, to give mutual aid a high priority would be a victory for restraint and sanity.

But it is important not to claim more for mutual aid than it can achieve and, in particular, not to fall into the materialist fallacy of assuming that economics provide the prime motive of political action. The dynamic of social revolution in Asia and Africa is not a mass demand for tractors or for bread, but the will and the social conscience of a small intelligentsia, whose aim (national liberation and modernization) is shared neither by the ruling oligarchy nor by the masses.

Mutual aid, therefore, even when it is combined with democracy, will not necessarily provide an antidote to Communist revolutions. To impose modern democracy on a feudal or primitive social structure, therefore, merely provides the ruling groups with an instrument for preserving their privileges.

This is what happened throughout the Middle East, as well as in, for instance, the Philippines and South Korea. Economic and technical assistance provided to such "democracies" will either be wasted or aggravate the social conflict. In any event, the new élites, which are the carriers of communism, will certainly regard it as an attempt to bolster up counter-revolution, and very often this is what it in fact will be.

The position is aggravated when the Western Powers find it necessary to keep troops in such "democracies," or to exploit the raw materials which are usually their only source of wealth. Then both national and social aspirations are canalized against the West; Russia is regarded as a rival great Power whose good offices can be used to get rid of the foreigner in present occupation; and even the ruling oligarchy has to talk nationalism in order to avert attention from the social crisis. This is the situation with which we are familiar in Egypt and Persia.

Real Difficulty

The Socialist, therefore, who regards (i) the granting of national independence, (ii) the encouragement of parliamentary democracy, and (iii) the provision of economic aid as the complete Socialist answer to communism is glossing over the real difficulty which faces us. Even if the United States (which is most unlikely) provided sufficient resources for a world-wide attack on low living standards, the result in many countries would not be to contain communism but to create more favourable conditions for social revolution. We should still, therefore, be faced with the problem what to do when a revolutionary dictatorship, almost certainly with Russian assistance, seizes power in a backward country which we are seeking to modernize under Western patronage. Should the revolution be crushed, as the French tried to crush it in Indo-China, or tolerated, as the Labour Government tolerated the Chinese Communists? And if we recognize successful revolutions—and even assist them when they quarrel with the Kremlin—why do we continue to assert that we share the American objective of containing communism throughout the world? Here is an unresolved contradiction, which exhibits any clear formulation of Socialist policy.

We can see this contradiction in its sharpest form by examining two contrasting pairs of countries, Yugoslavia and Greece, and Turkey and Persia. In Greece, at tremendous cost, the social revolution was crushed and vast amounts of economic aid were provided to support an ineffective and corrupt parliamentary democracy. In Yugoslavia the social revolution was pushed through under Russian control. Now that Tito has broken with the Kremlin there at last exists an example of national communism. Who can honestly assert that there is more hope of the enlargement of freedom in democratic Greece than in Communist Yugoslavia? Or who would claim that Yugoslavia would have been the better for an Anglo-American occupation in 1945 and the restoration of democracy under King Peter?

Benevolent Dictatorship

The comparison of Turkey and Persia is equally instructive. In the former Kemal Ataturk, with the benevolent assistance of the Soviet Union, led a revolutionary war of liberation against Britain and the Greeks, and then instituted a dictatorship in order to modernize the country. Persia, on the other hand, like the rest of the Middle East, is ruled by a Parliament controlled by an oligarchy. The revolutionary Tudeh party was suppressed, with British and American encouragement, and attempts were made to do a deal with the oligarchy, with the object of retaining British control of oil production. The result of this policy was to make nonsense of Mr. Bevin's claim that his aim was to raise the standard of living of the poor fellahin.

Turkey can be friendly to us (as Israel can) because she has won her revolutionary war of independence. Persia, Iraq, and Egypt cannot. They seethe with suppressed revolution and overt xenophobia. Is it not the lesson of the Labour Government's failure in the Middle East that it may be less dangerous to permit revolution and dictatorship (even when their motive force is hatred of ourselves) than to defend our strategic and commercial interest by a combination of military force and political fraud?

It is by no means certain that every social revolution will be taken over by the Kremlin, if its leaders are left free to make their own policy. Since the war Indonesia and Burma chose independence and suppressed their Communist parties; and Tito quarrelled with the Kremlin. If the Tudeh party in Persia, Vietminh in Indo-China, and Mao Tse-tung are now allies of Russia, it must be admitted that Western policy did nothing to dissuade them. Social revolution in a backward country always begins as an alliance of very varied elements, among which the Stalinists are rarely the most important. Whether the Communists come to dominate the revolution depends at least as much on Western policy as on the activities of the Kremlin. Just as the cold war is driving the Soviet Union to adopt more and more brutal methods within its empire, so it is pushing the Western democracies into half-hearted attempts to revert to imperialist methods, which drive the social consciences of the colonial peoples into slavery to totalitarianism.

Marines in Atomic Manoeuvres

The familiar atomic "mushroom" rises into the sky over the Nevada, U.S.A. Atom Bomb Proving Grounds. Over 8,100 Marines of the United States Forces were present during this demonstration, and, suitably equipped, charged their "objective" only a few seconds after the explosion.

Express Photo

THE AMERICAN SCENE

A-Bomb in Reverse

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON.

AT half-past one on Tuesday May 20 the scientists of the Brookhaven National Laboratory of the American Atomic Energy Commission on Long Island were to be observed in the unscientific operation of opening champagne bottles.

They had just made the first and successful operation of their giant "Cosmotron" which can produce atomic particles of the unbelievable energy of 1,360,000,000 volts.

In the opinion of the American scientific world this is as important a step in the development of atomic physics as was the setting up of the first nuclear chain reaction system at the University of Chicago in 1942, which made possible the development of the atomic bomb.

Atom Smasher

The Cosmotron is a huge circular vacuum tube some 65 feet in diameter, which is paralleled by a very powerful electro-magnet. A stream of protons, "the cores of hydrogen atoms" is introduced into the tube, having been built up already by a generator to an energy of three and a half million volts.

The operation of the magnetic field causes, in layman's terms, the protons to whizz round and round the circular tube until they build an energy of over a thousand million volts and a speed of 175,000 miles a second, which is within five or seven per cent of the speed of light.

It was the successful carrying out of this theoretical possibility that called for the champagne, since it meant that Brookhaven had beaten five other research laboratories, including the University of Birmingham, in the race to operate the first cosmotron.

The function of the cosmotron is to carry research about the nature of the atom into a field that has hitherto been impossible. It produces under man's control nuclear streams of an energy which has hitherto been known to exist only in the mysterious cosmic rays, and which can be put to manifold uses for research purposes. By bombarding different substances new forms of radioactive energy may be created.

One use is to explore the mysterious force which holds the particles at the nucleus of an atom together, particles which have no known reason for cohering yet which when sundered produce the force of the explosion in an atomic bomb. And beyond this lies the romantic possibility of being able to reverse the process that goes on in the atom bomb, and to create atoms by putting together the fundamental particles, the protons and neutrons, which form its nucleus.

The layman can feel that it is one of the rare occasions when the atomic scientists had a good reason for cracking a bottle of champagne.

Ridgway's Report

The week which General Ridgway has spent in Washington on route from the Far East to Europe has given the Press, the Congress and the public a chance to assess one of the most unknown figures in American public life. When General Ridgway went to the Far East as commander of the Eighth Army in Korea some eighteen months ago his reputation did not extend beyond the Army, where it was extremely high.

Since then he has discharged the task of Supreme Commander in the Far East apparently with great skill. Now, having laid aside the imperial mantle which he inherited from General Douglas MacArthur he is about to don the even purpler mantle of General Dwight Eisenhower. Small wonder that Washington was eager to find out what kind of man he is.

General Ridgway has discharged himself here with extraordinary success. Most of his time has naturally been spent in private conferences with Cabinet Ministers and the Chiefs of Staff. But he has also given evidence before the Senate Armed Services Committee, has held a Press conference and addressed a joint session of both Houses of Congress, and he has made a profound impression on all three audiences.

Serious Type

To all three he has given a simple, serious account of the situation in the Far East. It has not been a particularly optimistic account, but it has been entirely free from the histrionics which accompanied MacArthur's report of his stewardship. Ridgway has none of Eisenhower's geniality and political acuteness, little of Omar Bradley's charm or Mark Clark's effusiveness, or Montgomery's evangelical earnestness; but he has a quick and I would say an intellectual mind, and, unlike many senior officers, he can put his thoughts into words with precision and force.

During his time in Washington he has confined himself to reporting on the Far East and has refused to be drawn into any speculation about his future command in Europe. One has the impression that he will do nothing and say nothing until he has thoroughly mastered every detail of his command at SHAPE and that he will then say and do something very much to the point.

OFNS

Sol's Adopted Grandchildren

By GERDA L. COHEN

The rocky slopes of Neve Ilan. Photo by Braun

"I'M afraid you're going to be rather disappointed. There's nothing sensational about our kibbutz," apologized 'Bamboula', the swarthy little Frenchman who met us toiling up the track. Indeed Neve Ilan did not look promising. The water-tower, pre-fab huts and utility-model chicken house, like any young settlement, were perched on the top-most crags of a knoll facing the Jerusalem highway. The hush of evening and that palpable quiet of high places made us lower our voices unconsciously. Parents strolling with their babies among the miniature pine-trees, spoke Hebrew to the children and, to each other, French.

"We are very lazy about Hebrew," sighed Bamboula. "Twenty-five of us from the Maquis crossed over the Pyrenees and escaped through Barcelona. We hadn't got a notion about farming, but we wanted to stick together, so a kibbutz seemed the thing. Just as we'd finished training and moved up here, the fun began. This bit of the Jerusalem road, after Latrun had been cut off by the Arabs, wasn't particularly healthy; what with hiding in dug-outs and going back to our old business with a gun, there wasn't much time for agriculture. Father Alexander let us take water from the Roman well in the French monastery of Abu Ghosh, after we told him where we came from. Except for that, we had no water, no machinery, and no land, when the war ended. Now we're O.K. — Sol adopted us."

Without waiting for questions, Bamboula stepped into the generator-house to manipulate some knobs. "This" he shouted over the roar, "came from Sol." At tea in the kitchen, Bamboula pointed to the electric stove: "From Sol." and the electric laundry, "Sol sent it!" One house, unusually spacious and graceful in design, stood apart from the others; in the portico a plaque half-solved the mystery. This children's house had been "affectionately presented by Long Island Zionists."

It all started when the Long Island Zionists redeemed a tract for Neve Ilan in 1946 through the JNF scheme of Nahlaot, and their chairman, an elderly gentleman called Sol Cohen, began wondering what had happened to Nahla Long Island since the War of Liberation. Letters spanned the gap between comfortable Brooklyn homes and the shellscarred hill-top, where a handful of ex-Maquis were struggling along on willpower and a dozen hens. The Long Islanders got perturbed — after all, it was they who had helped the JNF to buy the land, which from all accounts was stony, waterless and about as flat as a fever chart. Sol's rejoinder was — level it. Accordingly, a bulldozer, complete with little plaque, arrived amidst incredulous rejoicing, and is now a valuable source of income. After studying detailed reports, Sol decided that a dose of electricity would pep up the place, and noted 'generator' on the priority-list. He was further scandalized by the lack of iced water on broiling summer days. A refrigerator wouldn't do any harm; an electric cooker instead of those primitive oil-stoves, and some badly-needed machine tools. The make-shift nursery worried him so much that he resolved to 'fix something special'.

Sol did not meet his 80 'grandchildren' until several years later, when he led a detachment of Long Islanders to the Zionist Congress last summer. Every night, no matter how late the session ended, the kibbutz lorry was waiting to take Sol home to Neve Ilan. The Long Islanders came in force to inspect their Nahla, and behold, the children's house was a reality smelling of new paint and baby-powder. With the blessing of their strange Yankee god-parents, the young sabras poured in and made whoopee with new toys, shiny furniture, and Grandpa Sol. After the games, his older protegés outlined plans for turning Neve Ilan from a military strong-point to an independent farm. 'Home industries' would have to compensate for their meagre allotment of plough-land, 30 kms. away.

To illustrate this point in the story, Bamboula suddenly disappeared into the ground. Steps led down to their deep shelter, a cavern hewn out of the rock. In the humid darkness, wide bunks stretched along the rock wall. "Put out your hand." Something soft and damp — mushrooms! "It's a luxury trade, but I think we earned the profits hacking out those shelters with the bullets whizzing." The deep-shelter mushrooms were experimental and profitable. A large building whose thick insulated sides are designed for mushroom-growing is already half-way up, and hotels are clamouring for supplies. Despite Long Island, the kibbutz is very far from self-sufficiency. The half-dozen comfortable concrete houses, the new Austrian pre-fab. dining-hall and steam kitchen, the solid store-houses — all this was bought with the Jewish Agency loan which ends next year. Whatever money circulates in the treasury of Neve Ilan comes from work outside the farm, and the hens for which an additional 4,500 chick "nursery" is almost ready.

Hopes and Loans

Water, which costs a couple of pruta per cubic metre in most settlements, costs 150 pruta per cubic m. from the main Jerusalem pipe-line; irrigating their 75 dunams of vine and fruit-trees is a costly business, and a proposed irrigation of green fodder would raise the production price of their milk until the dairy could not pay for itself. At the moment, all their home-grown hay and cereals go to feed the 50 cows and the chickens. "Sol's latest gift, an electric milker, should reduce the loss on our dairy; apart from a small profit on the hens, we live on hopes and loans and a view of Kiryat Anavim over the hill: what they did in 40 years we shall perhaps accomplish in 20."

Like other hill kibbutzim, Neve Ilan will run a rest-home, to be built with French and Israel investments on a nearby hill. Klarwein, the Jerusalem architect, has designed a symmetrical tier of living quarters, flanked by a restaurant along the contour of rocks which command a misty half-moon of gold and blue coastline. Wild tulips and cyclamen their future patrons will enjoy gratis, and of course, "pine-woods are beneficial to patients," Bamboula asserted, waving his hand toward the stark boulders. Not a tree in sight. "Oh, yes, at least a dozen JNF forests are scheduled for planting here; maybe the name appeals to them — Neve Ilan means "dwelling among trees". The idea of dwelling among trees must have appealed to Sol as well.

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Sunday, June 1	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
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	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Monday, June 2	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	EL AL	Nicosia
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday, June 3	EL AL	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	T.W.A.	(Athens) Brussels, London
	SABENA	Amsterdam, London, New York
Wednesday June 4	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday, June 5	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Tokyo
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
Friday, June 6	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London
	AIR CEYLON	Paris, London
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.L.	Rome
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Rome, Persepolis, Khartoum
Saturday June 7	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, June 3 CYPRUS AIR Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul

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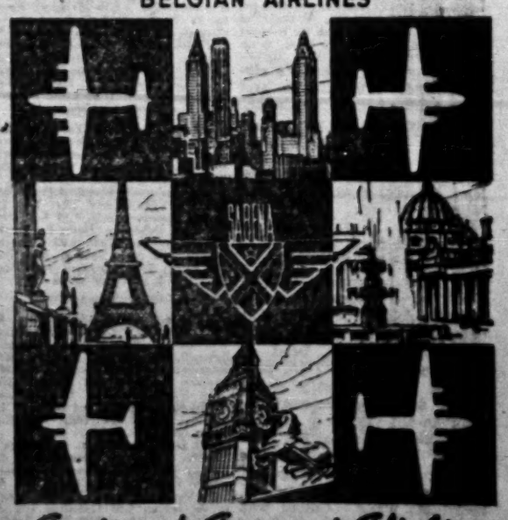

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Thursday, May 29, 1952
Sivan 5, 5712. Ramadan 5, 1371

LAW AND POLICY

NO date in the calendar could be more fitting for reflections on the law and its administration than the "Three Days in Bounds" which precede Shavuot, the Festival of the Giving of the Law. They convey the twofold lesson that the people had to prepare themselves for the great act of legislation, and that they had to accept the law before they were allowed to take possession of their promised land. Moreover, the close connection between law and life is demonstrated by the fact that, unlike the seven days of Passover and Succot, tomorrow's festival lasts one day only; one of the reasons being that this is a season when work in the fields is in full swing, and celebrations should not last longer than necessary—for all its age quite a topical lesson in productivity. Lastly, we may find some significance in the inclusion of the Book of Ruth in the ritual of the day, for it begins with the words: "Now it came to pass in the days when the judges ruled."

Recent developments, both here and abroad, have again drawn attention to one of the most vital issues confronting modern democracy. It is, in short, the question of the demarcation line between the exigencies of government and the sovereignty of the law. In the Union of South Africa, the Supreme Court is to be deprived of its constitutional authority; in the U.S. the President has no remedy but to challenge the judgment invalidating his seizure of the steel industry before the highest court of the country.

Here in Israel, the issue is complicated by the fact that we have no comprehensive constitution. The logical conclusion, one would think, must be that it is all the more important to protect the rights of the citizen against arbitrary or discriminatory acts of the administration, and that such protection can only be given by independent courts of law. It is possible, of course, to adhere to this principle literally and yet to undermine it at the same time by restricting the authority of the courts. The much publicized draft amendment to the Press Ordinance is an almost classical example of such a policy, and more signs of it have come to public knowledge.

No one will deny the Government its right and duty to introduce such legislation as it deems necessary or expedient in the public interest, provided that the freedom of jurisdiction remains intact. This is not to say that the interpretation of existing laws is a matter of abstract theory. In weighing rights and wrongs, the judge does not sit in an ivory tower, indifferent to the claims of life and to the fact that the law cannot always keep pace with changing conditions. The letter of the law is not sacrosanct when it may be in conflict with the spirit or intention of the law, but it is the prerogative of the Court to do justice to both.

Another chapter is that of legal procedure which becomes incomprehensible to the layman when he reads, for instance, that the clash between Eshed and Hamkasher drivers which occurred in October last year and caused a serious breach of the peace was brought to trial a week ago seven months after the event. Many similar cases point to the need of reforms which will, no doubt, be welcomed by the Courts not less than by the public in general.

The law is not static, and its machinery can and must be constantly improved. But it should never be forgotten that the sovereignty of the lawgiver ends with the enactment. Thereafter it is the judge who rules supreme. Any attempt to have the judiciary serve as an instrument of the Government is a dangerous inroad on one of the fundamental principles of democracy. It was the first Chief Justice of the United States, the great John Marshall, who more than a century ago circumscribed the boundaries between law and politics, between democracy and dictatorship. Thus began a tradition under which even the Veto of the President can be forbidden. It is up to the Knesset to see to it that similar principles govern the legal system of this country, and the Feast of the Law tonight is an occasion for reflection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN COMMONS

Churchill's 'No' to Israel Loan

LONDON, May 22. — SIX opposition Members took part in the exchange of questions and answers with Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons yesterday on Britain's rejection of Israel's request for a loan (as briefly reported by cable). The official (Hansard) version of the exchange is as follows:

Mr. Wyatt asked the Prime Minister whether he will make a statement on the letter he recently sent to the President of Israel informing him that Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to make a loan requested by the Government of Israel.

The Prime Minister: President Weizmann recently sent me a message asking that Her Majesty's Government should agree to make Israel a loan of £5 million in order to finance Israel's purchases of oil during the next six months. Her Majesty's Government gave this request the most careful and sympathetic consideration, but despite our understanding of the difficulties with which Israel is faced, we felt compelled to inform the President that the gravity of our own economic situation precluded our making a loan.

Mr. Wyatt: Could I ask the Prime Minister to reconsider this matter, because Israel plays an extremely important part now in the affairs of the Middle East and it is important that we should maintain our influence there? Is it not a fact that it was proposed that a large part—I think one-quarter of this loan of £5 million—should be repaid in dollars, which would give it an attraction to us from a commercial point of view?

The Prime Minister: I can assure the hon. Gentleman that it was only with the greatest regret that I bowed to what I was convinced were the commanding facts of the situation.

Mr. Shinwell: But as very little assistance has been rendered to Her Majesty's Government, in opening up the Haifa refinery and assisting Israel to obtain supplies of oil, would not the right hon. Gentleman consider this matter? Will he have regard—there is no doubt that he will—to the military and defence aspects involved?

The Prime Minister: Yes, Sir. I have for a long time considered this matter of great importance, but every step has to be taken by the Government with great care in order not to complicate further the situation in these quarters.

Mr. Shinwell: Has the right hon. Gentleman observed that the United States Government have now decided to render arms assistance to Persia, apparently without consulting Her Majesty's Government? If the United States Government can render assistance to Persia, in view of what happened some time ago, surely Her Majesty's Government can render some assistance to Israel?

The Prime Minister: I sincerely think that all those matters ought carefully to be borne in mind.

Mr. Wyatt: Is not the hub of this matter the re-opening of the Iraqi pipeline, and did not the Prime Minister, when in opposition, say that his Government would carry out a strong policy on these matters, and these difficulties we have had with these other States in the Middle East would be cleared up? Could he tell us why the Iraqi pipeline has not been opened?

The Prime Minister: I do not think I would do so without a definite Question being put on the paper. The complications of all these oil questions are considerable, and they are interwined when the foreign diplomatic aspect is also involved.

Major Legge-Bourke: Would my right hon. Friend give an assurance that before this matter is reconsidered he will do everything which lies in his power to get the co-operation of the Israeli Government in preventing frontier incidents affecting the Arabs.

The Prime Minister: I do not really think I am called upon to make any particular statement on that subject. That question should be put to the Foreign Secretary. It is with very deep regret that I have been convinced that it is not possible for us to give this aid.

Mr. Dalton: Is the right hon. Gentleman still open to reconviction on this matter?

The Prime Minister: I am still open to reason, and it is because of reasons piling up one on top of the other that I have drawn the conclusion which was against my personal wishes.

Mr. George Porter: May I ask the Prime Minister if, in determining the situation in regard to this particular request, full consideration was given to the considerable loss of trade which would have ensued to this country in regard to the previous discussions concerning a loan for Israel?

The Prime Minister: Yes, Sir. All these matters were taken into consideration.

CHILDREN BRING 'FIRST FRUITS'

Two of the many Jerusalem children who brought their "first fruits" to the Shavuot pageant outside the offices of the Keren Kayemet. Photo by Malawsky

KEEPING POSTED

ALTHOUGH we are quite accustomed to indignant letters—indeed it is rare for anybody to write to a newspaper if they are not indignant—we were struck by an especially indignant note we received from England this week. It seems that our correspondent there had received a letter opened by the Israel censor and, together with her own letter, had found one in Rumanian that had apparently got in by mistake, "and I dare say that when the censor then found himself with an empty envelope he just threw it away and said it doesn't matter." What we really hope is that the empty cover was sent on, and that a careful Rumanian censor is still puzzling over it to discover what new secret form of communication this represents. While we were at it, we played censor ourselves, and discovered that the mislaid letter was from an immigrant to his relations, that he doesn't think there is much wrong with this country except the housing situation, and that they had all enjoyed their first Independence Day in a free country. Possibly it was just as well that the letter did go astray.

IT is always good to discover that an immigrant likes Israel and, human nature being what it is, equally gladdening when there is proof that Israel likes its immigrants. We learn, for instance, that when two Sabra nine-year-olds at a Jerusalem school were appointed by their teacher to present the baskets of fruit at the Shavuot pageant, the whole class rose in protest declaring that there were two immigrants, one from Poland and one from France who'd never been here for Shavuot before, and that they should have the baskets to carry for the class.

•

WE don't know whether you have ever heard of Chaskel, a most unpleasant character who has been recognized rather than invented by a student group in Jerusalem. Chaskel is the man who runs the black market, Chaskel is the defeatist; Chaskel is the man who certainly doesn't like either Israel or immigrants. There is a first poster out now on the activities of Chaskel, inviting everybody to go and find him. What we really like is the sinister afterthought on the poster, which says "and make sure you don't find yourself."

AT various stages in the past Haifa Port was considered a somewhat unsafe place, and this tradition is now being maintained by the taxi-drivers specially licensed to enter the Port area and transport ships' passengers and their luggage. This is obviously a good beat for drivers who count on being able to overcharge, as a tourist is a proverbially easy victim. To catch their passengers, the drivers often become

extremely abusive, and we know of at least one case where a driver, once he had got a visitor's luggage safely piled on his car, suddenly asked for double the fare, a method which sounds to us little short of extortion. As a final insult, they refuse to take people who only want to go a comparatively short distance and say quite simply that they don't care that they are licensed public vehicles—they go where they please. What did you say the name was? Yes, Chaskel.

Today's contributors include Tamar Ruth, Jem, Y.E. and H.W.G., Haifa.

BEHIND THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS — By Achimogel

German-Arab Trade Axis

TRADE between the German Federal Republic and the Arab States is expanding at a staggering rate.

In the last two years Egypt has made frantic efforts to release herself from her dependence on Britain by developing an economic partnership with Germany. The first official Egyptian to go to Germany after the war was the Minister of Economy. In October, 1950, he discussed the investment of Egyptian capital in German shipyards and negotiated a large market for Egyptian cotton.

Shortly after him, Mohammed Taher Pasha, Farouk's nephew and owner of the "SAID" Cairo-Frankfurt airline, came to see General Kreipel, the West German Minister of Transport, about the lease of German pilots and trainers for glider-planes and invited German participation in the aviation contest to be held in Egypt in 1952. Jundi Pasha, a relative of the Wafdist Minister of War, Nusrat Pasha, placed with J. G. Farben large orders for the delivery of sulphates and nitrates and invited German offers for the electrification of the Cairo-Helouan railway at an approximate cost of 10m. Egyptian pounds. On April 21, 1951, the first postwar German-Egyptian trade agreement was signed.

Replacing Britain

In December, Prince Abass Halim, another relative of the King, describing himself as a "half-German," paid a spectacular visit to Duesseldorf, asking Germany "to take the place of Britain" by assisting in the industrialization of Egypt. The German press commented on his "fascinating personality" and pathetically invoked "the common fate of the two countries both of which suffer so much from the presence of masses of refugees."

The Egyptian Office of Trade and Engineering moved from London to Germany. The Egyptian Propaganda Centre in Bern was transferred to Frankfurt. Its manager, Dr. Kamal E-Din Jalal — directing a stream of anti-Israel vilification—fostered connections with the "Deutsche Partei" through which he enlisted technicians for Egypt. Lately connections were revealed between the Moslem Brotherhood and the intellectual circle of Bundestag-member Franke-Grieksch (who prefers agreement with the Soviet Union to an alliance with the West). As a token this circle provided the Moslem Brotherhood centre in Rome with a radio-station. When Farouk visited Europe last fall he met with Stuerer, the former German Ambassador in Cairo.

As a result of the German effort and the Egyptian Government's solicitation Germany's imports from Egypt amounted to $17m. and her exports to Egypt to $19m. during the first ten months of 1951—about double the volume of Germany's prewar trade with that country.

German exports to the Sudan increased four-fold from 1950 to 1951, those to Jordan 15 times, to 2.6 million DM in 1951. The trade agreement with Iraq concluded on January, 1952, provided for German exports to the value of 11.1 million, not including German participation in the Iraqi government's public works programme.

Istawni, the Syrian Consul General in Bonn, belongs to the most active supporters of the "Nah-und Mittelost Vereis" (Near and Middle East Trade Association) which was founded in Spring 1950. The firm Mann, was the first to grant a long-term credit of 10 million marks to Syria. Though delays occurred at the time in the ratification of a trade-agreement between the two countries, German firms will have a prominent share in Syria's main public works, the extension of Lattakia harbour and of her road and railway systems and in the processing of raw cotton. Three and a quarter million Syrian pounds have been invested by German firms in the Lattakia oil refinery, which has an annual output of 2½,000 tons.

When Fawzi Selo, then Defence Minister and today President of Syria, welcomed the German military mission at the end of 1950, he said: "I adore the German people. Germany will rise again to a big power. They are our only friends. With your help, gentlemen, I hope to transform Syria into the Prussia of the Middle East."

First place in Germany's trade with the Middle East is held of course by Turkey, where Germany has never ceased to be the lingua franca of business. In 1951 German exports to Turkey reached the value of about $100 million, that of imports $75 million. Germany thus doubled the 1950 volume of trade and surpassed the Reich's pre-war effort.

Generally speaking, Germany's main difficulty in expanding her trade still further lies in her inability to grant longterm credits. But plans are in hand for the establishment of an export-bank for financing a 600 million mark export to "undeveloped countries."

According to French estimates, German exports to the Middle East—a term used in a wider sense in France—exceeded French exports to this area by 40 per cent in 1951.

In February last year, Dr. Reinhard Hueber, the "Verein's" secretary-general, attacked the British press for saying that Germany's industry had not yet fully recovered its pre-war productive capacity and asked for a new pioneering effort in the Middle East.

On the other hand, the Germans were clearly apprehensive lest their re-appearance in the Middle East conjure up the spectre of the imperial Berlin-Baghdad railway. It was probably for this reason that they abstained from establishing official representation in the Arab countries and instead issued injunctions to the German traders to go ahead on their own.

Dr. Hueber, addressing the Bonn branch of the "Verein," stated bluntly that the West would come to like German trade or else the Arabs would turn to the Eastern Bloc. Even more candid and revealing statements were to follow. In February 1951 Dr. Hueber said in Munich: "To the degree to which the Middle East countries rid themselves of decades of foreign subjugation, their sympathy to Germany will grow. Germany has never indicated any imperialistic aims in the area."

Anti-Israel Theme

It was obvious that German-Middle East trade would take account of the xenophobia engendered by the Palestine war and by the alleged role played by the United States and Britain in the establishment of Israel. There has been official reticence to play openly on the theme, but there were instances of purposeful indiscretion on the part of members of the "Verein." On December 16, 1951, the "Badische Illustrierte" wrote: "The State of Israel was established as an aggressive power in part of the Arab fatherland and for the perpetration of imperialistic aims. There can be no peace with aggression." The German Press Agency gave gratuitous publicity to Arab statements intended to stir up anti-Israel feeling.

The Arabs have consistently and vehemently campaigned in Germany against reparations to Israel. It is interesting to note that in their official approach to the big powers they confined their demands to the "blocking" of German payments to Israel. Among the many behind-the-scenes interests in Germany agitating against payment of restitution to Israel, the German Middle East traders, who have not refrained from cashing in on political sentiment and in particular Anglo-American difficulties in the Middle East, are not a negligible element.

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PROGRESSIVES' DILEMMA : ENDING THE COLD WAR

A TEMPERING OF IDEOLOGIES

The Turandot Press, in London, has published "New Fabian Essays" (15/-), a redefinition of Socialist aims. The editor, Mr. Crossman, contributes the opening essay, "Towards a Philosophy of Socialism," from which we reproduce an extract.

By R.H.S. Crossman

Those who believe that the task of socialism is to discover a dynamic which can challenge the dynamic of communism are neglecting the clear lesson of history. If we construct an anti-Communist ideology, or take part in organizing an anti-Cominform, we shall merely intensify the cold war and confirm the illusion that the preservation of freedom requires the defeat of communism. In fact, if freedom is to survive, it is essential that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union should win, and that ideological passion should subside.

What the Western Socialist needs to-day is not a crusading creed but a critical attitude to both ideologies; and the role of the British Labour movement is to furnish an example of this critical humanism in action. Sceptical but not cynical; detached but not neutral; rational but not dogmatically rationalist.

Let me illustrate this critical spirit in relation to the central issue of the cold war. We have seen that, although the Soviet Union is the supreme example of the totalitarian State, communism presents itself to many colonial peoples as a liberative force, and democracy as the defence of a corrupt oligarchy. What should the Socialist do in face of this dilemma? Should he put his trust in plans for world mutual aid, and seek to persuade the Americans that the only way to fight communism effectively is to provide dollars and technical assistance in order to raise the living standards of the backward territories?

Mutual Aid

The ideal is a noble one; and, if the Americans divert some of the resources at present concentrated on rearmament to its achievement, the danger of world war would be substantially reduced. For it is the unmeasured concentration on rearmament which is distorting all the Western economies and gradually creating a situation where we must either make war or collapse. To persuade the Americans, therefore, to give mutual aid a high priority would be a victory for restraint and sanity.

But it is important not to claim more for mutual aid than it can achieve and, in particular, not to fall into the materialist fallacy of assuming that economics provide the prime motive of political action. The dynamic of social revolution in Asia and Africa is not a mass demand for tractors or for bread, but the will and the social conscience of a small intelligentsia, whose aim (national liberation and modernization) is shared neither by the ruling oligarchy nor by the masses.

Mutual aid, therefore, even when it is combined with democracy, will not necessarily provide an antidote to Communist revolutions. To impose modern democracy on a feudal or primitive social structure, therefore, merely provides the ruling groups with an instrument for preserving their privileges.

This is what happened throughout the Middle East, as well as in, for instance, the Philippines and South Korea. Economic and technical assistance provided to such "democracies" will either be wasted or aggravate the social conflict. In any event, the new élites, which are the carriers of communism, will certainly regard it as an attempt to bolster up counter-revolution, and very often this is what it in fact will be.

The position is aggravated when the Western Powers find it necessary to keep troops in such "democracies," or to exploit the raw materials which are usually their only source of wealth. Then both national and social aspirations are canalized against the West; Russia is regarded as a rival great Power whose good offices can be used to get rid of the foreigner in present occupation; and even the ruling oligarchy has to talk nationalism in order to avert attention from the social crisis. This is the situation with which we are familiar in Egypt and Persia.

Real Difficulty

The Socialist, therefore, who regards (i) the granting of national independence, (ii) the encouragement of parliamentary democracy, and (iii) the provision of economic aid as the complete Socialist answer to communism is glossing over the real difficulty which faces us. Even if the United States (which is most unlikely) provided sufficient resources for a world-wide attack on low living standards, the result in many countries would not be to contain communism but to create more favourable conditions for social revolution. We should still, therefore, be faced with the problem what to do when a revolutionary dictatorship, almost certainly with Russian assistance, seizes power in a backward country which we are seeking to modernize under Western patronage. Should the revolution be crushed, as the French tried to crush it in Indo-China, or tolerated, as the Labour Government tolerated the Chinese Communists? And if we recognize successful revolutions—and even assist them when they quarrel with the Kremlin—why do we continue to assert that we share the American objective of containing communism throughout the world? Here is an unresolved contradiction, which inhibits any clear formulation of Socialist policy.

We can see this contradiction in its sharpest form by examining two contrasting pairs of countries, Yugoslavia and Greece, and Turkey and Persia. In Greece, at tremendous cost, the social revolution was crushed and vast amounts of economic aid were provided to support an ineffective and corrupt parliamentary democracy. In Yugoslavia the social revolution was pushed through under Russian control. Now that Tito has broken with the Kremlin there at last exists an example of national communism. Who can honestly assert that there is more hope of the enlargement of freedom in democratic Greece than in Communist Yugoslavia? Or who would claim that Yugoslavia would have been the better for an Anglo-American occupation in 1945 and the restoration of democracy under King Peter?

Benevolent Dictatorship

The comparison of Turkey and Persia is equally instructive. In the former Kemal Ataturk, with the benevolent assistance of the Soviet Union, led a revolutionary war of liberation against Britain and the Greeks, and then instituted a dictatorship in order to modernize the country. Persia, on the other hand, like the rest of the Middle East, is ruled by a Parliament controlled by an oligarchy. The revolutionary Tudeh party was suppressed, with British and American encouragement, and attempts were made to do a deal with the oligarchy, with the object of retaining British control of oil production. The result of this policy was to make nonsense of Mr. Bevin's claim that his aim was to raise the standard of living of the poor fellahin.

Turkey can be friendly to us (as Israel can) because she has won her revolutionary war of independence. Persia, Iraq, and Egypt cannot. They seethe with suppressed revolution and overt xenophobia. Is it not the lesson of the Labour Government's failure in the Middle East that it may be less dangerous to permit revolution and dictatorship (even when their motive force is hatred of ourselves) than to defend our strategic and commercial interest by a combination of military force and political fraud?

It is by no means certain that every social revolution will be taken over by the Kremlin, if its leaders are left free to make their own policy. Since the war Indonesia and Burma chose independence and suppressed their Communist parties and Tito quarrelled with the Kremlin. If the Tudeh party in Persia, Vietminh in Indo-China, and Mao Tse-tung are now allies of Russia, it must be admitted that Western policy did nothing to dissuade them. Social revolution in a backward country always begins as an alliance of very varied elements, among which the Stalinists are rarely the most important. Whether the Communists come to dominate the revolution depends at least as much on Western policy as on the activities of the Kremlin. Just as the cold war is driving the Soviet Union to adopt more and more brutal methods within its empire, so it is pushing the Western democracies into a half-hearted attempt to revert to imperialist methods, which drive the social consciences of the colonial peoples into slavery to totalitarianism.

Marines in Atomic Manoeuvres

The familiar atomic "mushroom" rises into the sky over the Nevada, U.S.A. Atom Bomb Proving Grounds. Over 8,100 Marines of the United States Forces were present during this demonstration, and, suitably equipped, charged their "objective" only a few seconds after the explosion.

Express Photo

THE AMERICAN SCENE

A-Bomb in Reverse

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON. —

AT half-past one on Tuesday May 20 the scientists of the Brookhaven National Laboratory of the American Atomic Energy Commission on Long Island were to be observed in the unscientific operation of opening champagne bottles.

They had just made the first and successful operation of their giant "Cosmotron" which can produce atomic particles of the unbelievable energy of 1,380,000,000 volts.

In the opinion of the American scientific world this is as important a step in the development of atomic physics as was the setting up of the first nuclear chain reaction system at the University of Chicago in 1942, which made possible the development of the atomic bomb.

Atom Smasher

The Cosmotron is a huge circular vacuum tube some 65 feet in diameter, which is paralleled by a very powerful electro-magnet. A stream of protons, "the cores of hydrogen atoms" is introduced into the tube, having been built up already by a generator to an energy of three and a half million volts.

The operation of the magnetic field causes, in layman's terms, the protons to whizz round and round the circular tube until they build an energy of over a thousand million volts and a speed of 175,000 miles a second, which is within five or seven per cent of the speed of light.

It was the successful carrying out of this theoretical possibility that called for the champagne, since it meant that Brookhaven had beaten five other research laboratories, including the University of Birmingham, in the race to operate the first cosmotron.

The function of the cosmotron is to carry research about the nature of the atom into a field that has hitherto been impossible. It produces under man's control nuclear streams of an energy which has hitherto been known to exist only in the mysterious cosmic rays, and which can be put to manifold uses for research purposes. By bombarding different substances new forms of radio-active energy may be created.

One use is to explore the mysterious force which holds the particles at the nucleus of an atom together, particles which have no known reason for cohering yet which when sundered produce the force of the explosion in an atomic bomb. And beyond this lies the romantic possibility of being able to reverse the process that goes on in the atom bomb, and to create atoms by putting together the fundamental particles, the protons and neutrons, which form its nucleus.

The layman can feel that it is one of the rare occasions when the atomic scientists had a good reason for cracking a bottle of champagne.

Ridgway's Report

The week which General Ridgway has spent in Washington en route from the Far East to Europe has given the Press, the Congress and the public a chance to assess one of the most unknown figures in American public life. When General Ridgway went to the Far East as commander of the Eighth Army in Korea some eighteen months ago his reputation did not extend beyond the Army, where it was extremely high.

Since then he has discharged the task of Supreme Commander in the Far East apparently with great skill. Now, having laid aside the imperial mantle which he inherited from General Douglas MacArthur he is about to don the even purpler mantle of General Dwight Eisenhower. Small wonder that Washington was eager to find out what kind of man he is.

General Ridgway has discharged himself here with extraordinary success. Most of his time has naturally been spent in private conferences with Cabinet Ministers and the Chiefs of Staff. But he has also given evidence before the Senate Armed Services Committee, has held a Press conference and addressed a joint session of both Houses of Congress, and he has made a profound impression on all three audiences.

Serious Type

To all three he has given a simple, serious account of the situation in the Far East. It has not been a particularly optimistic account, but it has been entirely free from the histrionics which accompanied MacArthur's report of his stewardship. Ridgway has none of Eisenhower's geniality and political acuteness, little of Omar Bradley's charm or Mark Clark's effusiveness, or Montgomery's evangelical earnestness; but he has a quick and I would say an intellectual mind, and, unlike many senior officers, he can put his thoughts into words with precision and force.

During his time in Washington he has confined himself to reporting on the Far East and has refused to be drawn into any speculation about his future command in Europe. One has the impression that he will do nothing and say nothing until he has thoroughly mastered every detail of his command at SHAPE and that he will then say and do something very much to the point.

OFNS

Sol's Adopted Grandchildren

By GERDA L. COHEN

The rocky slopes of Neve Ilan. Photo by Braun

"I'M afraid you're going to be rather disappointed. There's nothing sensational about our kibbutz," apologized 'Bamboula', the swarthy little Frenchman who met us toiling up the track. Indeed Neve Ilan did not look promising. The water-tower, pre-fab huts and utility-model chicken house, like any young settlement, were perched on the top-most crags of a knoll facing the Jerusalem highway. The hush of evening and that palpable quiet of high places made us lower our voices unconsciously. Parents strolling with their babies among the miniature pine-trees, spoke Hebrew to the children and, to each other, French.

"We are very lazy about Hebrew," sighed Bamboula. "Twenty-five of us from the Maquis crossed over the Pyrenees and escaped through Barcelona. We hadn't got a notion about farming, but we wanted to stick together, so a kibbutz seemed the thing. Just as we'd finished training and moved up here, the fun began. This bit of the Jerusalem road, after Latrun had been cut off by the Arabs, wasn't particularly healthy; what with hiding in dug-outs and going back to our old cousiness with a gun, there wasn't much time for agriculture. Father Alexander let us take water from the Roman well in the French monastery of Abu Ghosh, after we told him where we came from. Except for that, we had no water, no machinery, and no land, when the war ended. Now we're O.K. — Sol adopted us."

Without waiting for questions, Bamboula stepped into the generator-house to manipulate some knobs. "This" he shouted over the roar, "came from Sol." At tea in the kitchen, Bamboula pointed to the electric stove: "From Sol." and the electric laundry, "Sol sent it!" One house, unusually spacious and graceful in design, stood apart from the others; in the portico a plaque half-solved the mystery. This children's house had been "affectionately presented by Long Island Zionists."

It all started when the Long Island Zionists redeemed a tract for Neve Ilan in 1946 through the JNF scheme of Nahlaot, and their chairman, an elderly gentleman called Sol Cohen, began wondering what had happened to Nahla Long Island since the War of Liberation. Letters spanned the gap between comfortable Brooklyn homes and the shellscarred hill-top, where a handful of ex-Maquis were struggling along on will-power and a dozen hens. The Long Islanders got perturbed — after all, it was they who had helped the JNF to buy the land, which from all accounts was stony, waterless and about as flat as a fever chart. Sol's rejoinder was — level it. Accordingly, a bull-dozer, complete with little plaque, arrived amidst incredulous rejoicing, and is now a valuable source of income. After studying detailed reports, Sol decided that a dose of electricity would pep up the place, and noted 'generator' on the priority-list. He was further scandalized by the lack of iced water on broiling summer days. A refrigerator wouldn't do any harm; an electric cooker instead of those primitive oil-stoves, and some badly-needed machine tools. The make-shift nursery worried him so much that he resolved to 'fix something special'.

Sol did not meet his 80 'grandchildren' until several years later, when he led a detachment of Long Islanders to the Zionist Congress last summer. Every night, no matter how late the session ended, the kibbutz lorry was waiting to take Sol home to Neve Ilan. The Long Islanders came in force to inspect their Nahla, and behold, the children's house was a reality smelling of new paint and baby-powder. With the blessing of their strange Yankee god-parents, the young sabras poured in and made whoopee with new toys, shiny furniture, and Grandpa Sol. After the games, his older protegés outlined plans for turning Neve Ilan from a military strong-point to an independent farm. 'Home industries' would have to compensate for their meagre allotment of plough-land, 30 kms. away.

To illustrate this point in the story, Bamboula suddenly disappeared into the ground. Steps led down to their deep shelter, a cavern hewn out of the rock. In the humid darkness, wide bunks stretched along the rock wall. "Put out your hand." Something soft and damp — mushrooms! "It's a luxury trade, but I think we earned the profits hacking out those shelters with the bullets whizzing." The deep-shelter mushrooms were experimental and profitable. A large building whose thick insulated sides are designed for mushroom-growing is already half-way up, and hotels are clamouring for supplies. Despite Long Island, the kibbutz is very far from self-sufficiency. The half-dozen comfortable concrete houses, the new Austrian pre-fab. dining-hall and steam kitchen, the solid store-houses — all this was bought with the Jewish Agency loan which ends next year. Whatever money circulates in the treasury of Neve Ilan comes from work outside the farm, and the hens for which an additional 4,500 chick "nursery" is almost ready.

Hopes and Loans

Water, which costs a couple of pruta per cubic metre in most settlements, costs 150 pruta per cubic m. from the main Jerusalem pipe-line; irrigating their 75 dunams of vine and fruit-trees is a costly business, and a proposed irrigation of green fodder would raise the production price of their milk until the dairy could not pay for itself. At the moment, all their home-grown hay and cereals go to feed the 50 cows and the chickens. "Sol's latest gift, an electric milker, should reduce the loss on our dairy; apart from a small profit on the hens, we live on hopes and loans and a view of Kiryat Anavim over the hill: what they did in 40 years we shall perhaps accomplish in 20."

Like other hill kibbutzim, Neve Ilan will run a rest-home, to be built with French and Israel investments on a nearby hill. Klarwein, the Jerusalem architect, has designed a symmetrical tier of living quarters, flanked by a restaurant along the contour of rocks which command a misty half-moon of gold and blue coastline. Wild tulips and cyclamen their future patrons will enjoy gratis, and of course, "pine-woods are beneficial to patients." Bamboula asserted, waving his hand toward the stark boulders. Not a tree in sight. "Oh, yes, at least a dozen JNF forests are scheduled for planting here; maybe the name appeals to them — Neve Ilan means "dwelling among trees". The idea of dwelling among trees must have appealed to Sol as well.

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Monday, June 2	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	EL AL	Nicosia
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday, June 3	EL AL	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	T.W.A.	(Athens) Brussels, London
	SABENA	Amsterdam, London, New York
Wednesday June 4	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday, June 5	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Tokyo
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
Friday, June 6	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London
	AIR CEYLON	Paris, London
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	S.A.T.	Rome
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Rome, Portsudan, Khartoum
Saturday June 7	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, June 3	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul

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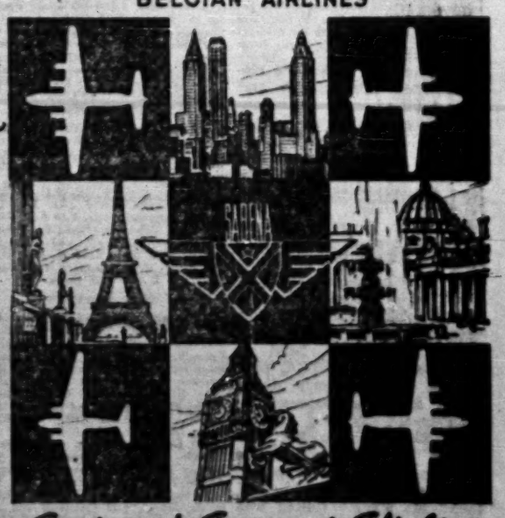

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By JESSE ZEL LURIE

Nostalgia of the Willow

ONE can hardly play cricket in Israel. The climate, of course, is ideal, but it is clear that agricultural and building priorities and football's vested claim, allow little level space for another field-sport.

For all that, some nostalgic fans might be entertained by an account of a recent match at Lord's Cricket Ground, London headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the world-famous M.C.C., arbiter of national representation and rules in the game.

Lord's is a great flattened oval, as large as the Ramat Gan Stadium. It is plumb in the midst of the near-West End and you would not ordinarily suspect its existence, screened by flats and shops.

It is a bright Saturday morning. Play starts at 11.30 a.m. and ends at 6.30 p.m. with intervals for lunch and tea. By noon there must have been 20,000 spectators, arrayed easily on the tiered stands that encompass the pitch or stretched out upon the margin of the field of play itself, just beyond the roped-in boundary. Women and schoolboys seem to be in the considerable majority. For most men, shirt sleeves; for many women, sun-suits. Nearly everyone with a lunch-basket, for this is a picnic as well as a spectacle, and there is an incessant coming and going, from seats or grass-plots scrupulously reserved by a deposit of cushion or jacket or simply by an unknown neighbour's temporary pledge. The refreshments-trolleys and restaurants below the stands do a rush business. The teams are the M.C.C., made up of players from several county clubs, and the visiting Indians, so it is really a Test trial.

M.C.C. batted first and cautiously. The enormous crowd, demanding liveliness in its holiday mood, sets up a mild barracking of intermittent handclaps in three-quarter beat should any batsman take too long or be over-discreet, in

playing himself in. Bolder spirits shout: "Come on, have a bash"; 'Have a go, chum'... 'Get runs or get out.' But each scoring stroke gains generous applause; so does every maiden over, when an Indian bowler sends down his six deliveries, straight or sinuous, without the batsman being able to make a single run off him, so does any smart piece of fielding, and the Indians, although they seem languid between overs, are nimble, dexterous and accurate in the field.

Twice in the day an M.C.C. player scores 100 runs and more. The plaudits are long and deafening, acknowledged very modestly by finger to cap or upswing of bat. Each defeated batsman gets his ration of handclaps, nicely adjusted to his score, as he runs, again traditionally, up the pavilion steps. Behind me a group of high-voiced West Africans were rooting solidly, not for the Indians, but for the M.C.C. Aircraft, outward from London Airport or bound for it, gave their passengers a quick downlook at the scene, its contrasting pattern of green and shifting white spots, its periphery of swaying heads, tilted bottles, scooped cartons and predominantly blue and white raiment. Disdaining the official borders, obese pigeons and scrawny sparrows competed for crumbs between the outfielders.

When stumps are drawn M.C.C. has collected 338 runs for six wickets and the crowd is satisfied that it has had its money's worth, pouring out of Lord's to buy the evening papers at the gates, and to read, with every appearance of novel enjoyment, descriptions of the play it had just seen for itself.

MAX NUROCK

STAR-GAZING

IN the previous article, we mentioned Antares, the brightest star in the constellation of Scorpio. In mid-June Scorpio is fully risen in the south-east by 10 p.m. It is almost the only constellation which does not require much imagination to identify with its configuration. Vega, the brightest star in Lyra, is now higher above the horizon, forming, together with Atair and Deneb, the brightest stars of the constellation Aquila (the eagle) and Cygnus (the swan) respectively, a large and nearly equilateral triangle.

For recognition purposes, let us remark that Vega has an appendix in the form of a rhombus of fainter stars. Atair has a fainter star, at equal distances on either side. The reader should note that this triangle will appear to get smaller in the coming months, according to its height above the horizon. The actual distance between the stars remains, of course, the same, and the reason for this optical illusion is not yet fully understood; distances near the horizon appear larger than near the zenith. Both Aquila and Cygnus are embedded in the Milky Way. Arcturus, shining with yellow-red light, is in Bootes, high up in the south. To its left can be seen a half-circle formed by fainter stars, easy to identify if no artifical illumination or moonlight interferes. This is Corona (the crown).

Though essentially diminished in brightness, Mars is still the most conspicuous light in the evening sky. On the evening of June 5, the new moon, 12 days old, is not far from Mars. To the right of blue-white Spica, about twice the distance that Mars is to the left of Spica, is Saturn.

The most important event of the month is the re-appearance of Jupiter in the morning sky. However, to enjoy this sight, one must give up one or two hours of sleep, for at the beginning of the month, Jupiter rises nearly two hours before the sun. As it already has a magnitude of 1.7, it is easily observed.

JOSEPH SMOIRA

Radio Review
Modern Plays

KOL Yisrael has presented, during the past week, two of the greatest plays of the modern theatre — Pirandello's 'Six Characters in Search of an Author' and Tennessee Williams' 'A Streetcar Named Desire'. Both productions were of a high standard and full credit is due to the Drama Department for bringing these two works to the Israel public.

'A Streetcar Named Desire' had an advantage in that it was specially adapted for radio by Michael Ohad. The adaptation was skillful and full continuity was ensured without the intervention of a commentator or narrator. A few of the powerful incidents were missing; it should have been possible to convey the moment of horror when Blanche's wig is pulled off, while the ending would have been more effective if it had retained the original background of Stanley and his friends playing poker, while Blanche is taken off to the mental home. Nevertheless, the feeling of the play and the underlying atmosphere of simmering sex came over in the radio adaption. The part of Blanche is particularly difficult and Leah Porat's performance was one of the finest pieces of acting that have been heard on the air for a long time. The part of Stanley was conveyed less successfully; he sounded more like a drunk than a sub-human, but perhaps this is inevitable when his words cannot be backed up by his physical presence.

'Six Characters'

'Six Characters in Search of an Author' was presented by members of the Ohel company who are currently playing it in the theatre. The radio scenes were more homogeneous than I had anticipated. The core of the play was conveyed to the listener; this consists of the dramatization of the syllogisms whose conclusions are 'Illusion is our only reality' and 'You are I'. On the stage, when the Producer calls finally for 'Curtain' the audience is completely befuddled as to the nature of reality; that befuddlement is the author's object and by the same token the broadcast could be adjudged a success.

'Story of a Letter' was a good idea which went on too long. The narrator travelled with a Mobile Postal Unit and traced the history of a letter posted in Kfar Blum along its journey to Jerusalem. In each place, the local postal officials were put through an inquisition as to how many letters they handled each day, how many districts they served, how many vans were at their disposal—and so on. The trouble with the programme stemmed from the fact that one post office is very much like another, and visiting five post offices inevitably produces quintuplication. The producer himself seemed to feel this because, after tracing the letter from Kfar Blum to the General Post Office in Jerusalem, he decided he was too tired to follow it up to Rehavia. Although we were not sorry to have missed another post office, we nevertheless felt that the delivery of the letter would have been the natural climax of the feature.

Pick of next week's programmes: Shavuot features (today at 5, 5.45 and 9; Golei Zahal at 8.45); 'Ruth the Moabitess' (tomorrow at 12.00); Vivaldi's oratorio 'Judaha Triumphans' (Saturday at 4.45); 'Happy Heirs' by the Matateh company (Monday at 9); 'History of Ancient Israel' by Professor Benjamin Maisler (first talk: Wednesday at 8.45); Ivry Gitlis playing Bartok's sonata for unaccompanied violin (Thursday at 9.45).

— *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 497 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 33.3 & 522 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 7.59, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic: 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 At the Opera (R). 11.40 Housewives' Corner. 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Concert Hall: Works by Mendelssohn, Morsett & Schubert. 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.45 Popular Instruments. 5.00 One Eye of Festival (R). 5.30 Child's Corner. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Violin Recital: Sascha Parnes. 7.30 "Where to Go" (Jerusalem). 7.39 Light Music (T.A.). 8.00 Journalists' Meeting. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 The Knesset & its Committees. 9.00 Programme for Shavuot. 9.30 Works by Dvorak, Lindov, Chopin & Schumann (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service & Tunes of Israel. 8.40 Light Music. 9.00 Morning Concert. 10.00 Kol Israel Orchestra: Conductor: Hazan Schlesinger. 1.45 Cantoral Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Classical Requests. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal: Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Community Singing. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: 10.30 Melodies (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SATURDAY

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Bach-Walton, Pergolesi-Rabicelli, Beethoven, Stan Getzetzer, Saint-Saens. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: "Ma Yisu" (Smetana). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Theatres and Films." 1.45 Cantoral Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Opera — Virzil "Judaha Triumphans." 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk on Culture and Art. 7.20 Shabbat Tunes (R). 7.40 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions and Answers by S. Rosin. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sports. 9.00 Newsreel. 9.20 "Hatzavadi." 9.00 "Melavah Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Close down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

NEWS: 7.30, 8.30, 9.17, 10.30 & 11.30.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. "Forms in Music." 4.45 Legends. 5.00 Programme for Youngsters. 5.30 Second Tuesday Period Limerick. 5.50 Science Studio. 6.00 Story. 6.05 Agricultural Corner. 6.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3, 41.9 & 640 M.): French: 6.30 p.m. Ladino: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

SATURDAY

4 p.m. Music for Our Time (R). 4.45 Precisesical Music (R). 5.00 Readings. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances (R. 6.15 Close Down.

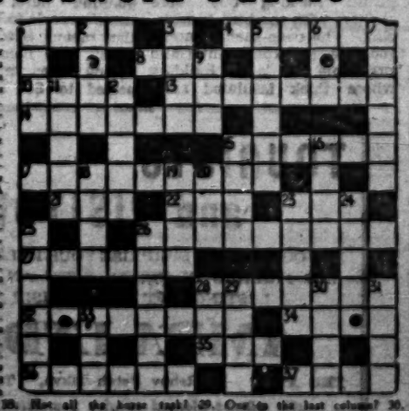
Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Shavuot Readings. 11.30 Shavuot Anthology, by Misha Louvish. Tomorrow. 11.15 p.m. Reading & Legends. 11.30 Shavuot Quiz. 11.45 Spotlight. Saturday. 11.15 Recordings. 11.30 Press Conference. 11.45 "Malavah Malka."

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (34.92 & 30.53 M.): 7.30 p.m., News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 The Times of the Week. 7.48 London Letter. Tomorrow: 7.30 p.m. News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 British Album. Saturday: 7.30 News. 7.40 Jewish Affairs. 7.45 Curtain Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (44.6, 2.16, 225 & 2.9 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Classical Requests. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 "Discoveries & Inventions." 7.50 Music. 8.00 Press Collference. 8.45 Programme for Shavuot. 9.10 Shavuot Songs. 9.30 Folk Dances. 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Readings. 6.45 Friday Night Concert: Works by Schubert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 The Camp Dances. 10.00 Close Down. Saturday: 6.35 p.m. Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by A. Copland. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down."

VOICE O PAMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9-9.30 p.m. (16, 25 & 31 M.) Today Memorial Day. Saturday: "What America is Reading."

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS — 1. Pretty little things. 4. Sail or stake. 8. Cause can be got from it. 10. What's left of the tube. 13. How to address a Frenchman. 14. Like the Devil. 15. There's an Irishman to lead the soldiers. 17. A kind of fuse. 21. He may be dangerously observant. 22. Compete, that is, after tyre. 23. Almost pole back the mag. 26. A famous whirlpool. 27. Such a regret as Carl may be. 28. Impress ourselves. 29. It provides things dear at home. 31. Dash for the straw. 35. Not all the house equipment. 36. Song bird. 37. Abet in a way.

DOWN.—What particular people sometimes make. 2. Too much on the market? 3. Economical spending operatic character? 5. A cat takes half the fruit. 6. Sometimes hard to see. 7. What a student may take in his stride. 9. A film star's bird. 11. The last things to wear with a top hat? 12. Like an old pair of breeds. 15. Did he sound the bell to the Hindu? 16. Below. 18. Those animals are a bit of a pest. 19. "Where many a man has got a duck's egg." 20. One can do an urban standing up. 22. Prim and proper. 24. The strength of a nation? 25. What G's buttonhole is to make 26. Morning service. 30. A parent task? 29. One to the last column? 30. Water leak? 31. It isn't really in Gintas Green. 33. Short hair?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Ward (draw). 3. Parent. 8. Cop. 10. Axis. 13. Rest cure. 14. Pudding. 15. Fender. 17. Peter's hem. 21. Ear. 22. Tar (mar). 23. Asp. 26. Paymaster. 27. Decker. 28. Gazelle. 32. Infernal. 34. Nose. 35. Spy. 36. Babylon. 37. Mere.

DOWN.—1. Wrap. 2. Raid. 3. Hoax. 4. Amber. 6. Eats. 7. Theory. 9. Pin. 11. Rupee. 12. Adder. 15. Farm. 16. Dust. 18. Tale. 19. Stat. 20. Hay. 23. Aspen. 24. Peals. 25. Arrive. 26. Patent. 29. Gas. 29. Alps (pole). 30. Lake. 31. Eels. 33. Fob.

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A VICTORY OF THE MIND

POST Correspondent

HELEN Keller, one of the world's greatest women and one of Israel's most distinguished visitors, has been deaf and blind since the age of two, but she has never known the meaning of the word handicapped. Through her will and determination she has become a living symbol of fortitude and courage. From a world of complete darkness, void of sound or speech, Miss Keller has emerged as one of the 12 women leaders of the last hundred years. On meeting her for the first time one is struck by her intense enthusiasm and keen desire to absorb everything that is taking place around her. Her bright blue eyes, full of expression and intense curiosity, belie their blindness.

Miss Helen Keller (left) in communication with her secretary Miss Polly Thompson. Photo by David

She looks extremely young for her years and has a most pleasant and trim appearance. Miss Thompson her secretary, companion and teacher is so close to Miss Keller as to be almost an extension of her personality. Miss Thompson speaks for Miss Keller when her words would not be distinguishable to her audience and transmits words addressed to Miss Keller with hand signals.

To the hundreds who have met her here in the past two weeks, and not only the blind and deaf, she has given a unique experience.

She was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, June 27, 1880. Until the age of 19 months she was a normal child. Then a mysterious fever struck, and Helen no longer reached for her doll. Her grey blue eyes stared into space, and her only audial emotion was a pitiful grunt. But even in those days when she couldn't see or talk, she was a little "bellion". As an outlet for her pent up expressions she tried to walk, run, laugh and shout with other children. But she couldn't utter an intelligent sound. Whatever she had in her mind remained locked up waiting for a means of expression.

When Helen Keller was eight years old her father interested Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who was doing some work for the deaf, in her case. Dr Bell arranged with the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston to send a special teacher. Some time later Anne Sullivan knocked on the door of the Keller household and a new life began for young Helen. From that day on, Miss Sullivan became her teacher and constant companion. She took the girl completely into her charge, taught her obedience and love, and embarked on a long and painful project of breaking down the darkness of her life.

Miss Sullivan worked wonders. She gave Helen a doll and then spelled the word in the manual alphabet in the child's hand. Gradually Helen learned a few immediately relevant words - doll, house, milk, candy, teacher and book. While mastering a language in a new and unusual manner, she and Miss Sullivan went to Boston and entered the Horace Mann School for the deaf. Again the pent up desire to express herself became evident. After several speech lessons Helen was able to pronounce haltingly but triumphantly "I am not dumb now".

Learns To Speak

Eventually she developed a low pitched voice, somewhat difficult to understand but with people who know her well she converses with ease. Thus began a career that was to bring her voice and teaching to people in all parts of the world. After Her graduation from Radcliffe College in 1904, she devoted herself to writing, lecturing and helping others. During the war years veterans forgot their handicaps when they met Miss Keller. She visited hundreds of hospitals and brought renewed hope to men for whom medical science could do nothing.

Her Achievements

Her books, "Optimism," "The Story of My Life," "Out of the Dark" and "The World I Live In" met with wide success. Miss Keller also once tried her hand at movies, but the venture was not very successful and she turned to vaudeville. She toured the Orpheum Circuit with trained seals and acrobats, but the act was dignified, and Miss Keller swept the United States with her charm.

Her diversions include music, which she hears by vibrations, solitaire with Braille cards, and dogs. But her greatest interest is the American Foundation for the Blind and the $2m. fund to which she is devoting her life.

Helen Keller's achievements have spread throughout the world. She has become more an institution than a woman. She has lectured before legislatures, travelled widely, written books—and always in the interest of the blind.

Child Guidance And Psychiatry

First Scandinavian Meeting Takes Place in Norway

THE first Scandinavian conference dealing with child psychiatry and child guidance work was concluded in Oslo early this month.

Forty-five child psychiatrists, psychologists, pediatricians and social workers attended. Internationally known experts led the Seminar on the theme: "Deviations from the normal social adjustment of the child."

The conference, which lasted two weeks, was organized at the request of the Scandinavian governments in view of the growing recognition, particularly in Europe, of the importance of mental health in the development of general public-health and welfare services. In the Scandinavian countries, as well as many other parts of Western Europe and North America, 30 to 40 per cent of all hospital beds are permanently occupied by mental cases. This represents a considerable burden on the national economy and has also led to growing interest in preventive mental-health work. Child guidance is among the most important aspects of this work and is being developed in many countries.

Adapting Techniques

Major trends in child psychiatry and child guidance were explained by lectures, with emphasis on the necessity for adapting techniques to local needs, customs and organizations, which vary greatly from country to country.

Among the themes discussed at the Seminar were the variations in the normal social development of the child, including those due to differences in cultural and social patterns; the origin of maladjustment within the child; diagnostic methods; preventive measures; treatment, either individual or group therapy; and institutional treatment.

Summer Play Clothes

Cool, cotton playthings which can be worn either at the seashore or in the country have remained favourites for many years. The strapless swim suit on the left has a removable shirt and monkey jacket. The centre figure is wearing shorts blouse (have middriff) and a bolero on t-shirt. The knee length trousers on the right, with the popular stole draped to suit the mood is usable all year round.

Originals to The POST by Yigael Gershoni.

FEW POSTS FOR WOMEN

THE United Nations, which stands for equality of all peoples, has its own problem of equal rights. The world organization has been remiss in employing women in top posts and the Commission on the Status of Women has protested to the Secretary General.

In a recent session in Geneva, the Commission noted "with disappointment that very few women, even fewer than last year, occupy policy-making posts in the Secretariat of the U.N. and that few occupy such posts in the specialized agencies." Article 8 of the Charter provides that women fill senior positions in the U.N. Secretariat.

Only 347 women are among the 1,495 persons working at the Secretariat Headquarters in New York. This figure excludes certain categories of secretaries, clerks and manual workers.

Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman (United States) said that the situation was discouraging and expressed the opinion that the Commission should continue to concern itself with the question.

Miss Bertha Lutz (Brazil) was of the same opinion and remarked that whereas men looked for jobs, women generally waited until they were approached.

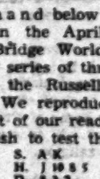
BRIDGE

An Inferential Problem

By JERUSALEMITE

The hand below has appeared in the April edition of the Bridge World as the first of a series of three problems of the Russell Roosen Contest. We reproduce it for the benfit of our readers, who might wish to test their skill.

S. A K
H. J 10 5 5
D. 5 3 2
C. A 8 6 5



S. 10 8 3 2
H. —
D. A K Q J 10
C. Q 4 3 2

"North opened the bidding with one club, and South is in a five diamond contract after East has bid hearts. West leads his top heart, a spot-card (not an honour), and South makes 12 tricks despite a 4-1 break in trumps.

The question is — what are the exact cards in the East and West hands? How does South make 12 tricks against any defence?"

Our readers are kindly requested to submit their solutions to the Tel Aviv branch of The POST not later than Sunday, June 15. The full solution shall appear on Friday, June 20.

Masculine Trend In Jewellery

WOMEN seem to have realised that men a jewellery has a charm of its own. Gold cuff-links or dress studs, for example, either plain, engraved, or gem-set are being worn by women in Britain for the dress or blouse. Another piece of masculine jewellery which women have adopted is the tie pin.

Favourite styles are those with regimental badges for women whose menfolk are serving in the forces, and others with initials or monograms. These can be in plain gold, enamelled, or, for a really attractive ornament, set with stones.

Heavy gold seals which used to adorn the Prince Albert watch chains are sought after as unusual "buttons" for tailored frocks and suits. One original adaptation seen recently was a Victorian-style gentleman's heavy gold watch chain converted into a charm bracelet.

For women who prefer their own jewellery, however, one of the latest "convertibles" is a rhinestone dress clip, the center of which can be removed. The clip then can be worn in two pieces, as a scarf ring and hatpin. *NANA*

Three Untold Secrets

come to light in Warner Bros. dramatic film "Three Secrets." Playing star roles Eleanor Parker, Patricia Neal and Ruth Roman portray the three women who try so hard to hide their pasts, but who fail because of a strange quirk of fate.

It's a film every woman *must* see and every man *should* see. It's the most heart-arresting film for a long time, treated in a touching sympathetic manner which will go straight to everyone's heart.

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Secret of a Successful Summer Salad

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

TO be a successful salad maker requires no alchemy: there are a few general rules and after that you can let your imagination run almost riot in combining ingredients.

The first and most important point is: Don't drown your salad — keep it crisp! Salad is the most refreshing summer dish in the world if you serve it up cool and crunchy. Lettuce, the vegetable which wilts the easiest and therefore requires the most care, is the ballet dress of almost every salad — so see that it looks like it. Wash your leaves in plenty of water, but don't soak them. Drain them immediately in a colander and if you aren't using them at once, put the leaves into the crisper of your frigidaire, or in the coolest spot you have in the house. But making up lettuce salad fresh is always a great advantage. Never cut a lettuce salad with a knife. If you find that the whole leaf is too big to serve, then tear it up just before serving, with your hands. Sometimes a salad has to be prepared some time before the meal, and some salads make no objection to this. A green tossed salad, certainly all lettuce salad, will faint in the dressing however. To avoid this, put the salad dressing (usually French dressing) at the bottom of the Salad bowl. Then put in your plastic (not metal in such a case!) salad servers. They'll keep the salad leaves — which you will pile on top — from touching the juices below, and will remain beautifully crisp. Mix your salad at the table.

Keep Them Crisp

Keeping salads crisp refers not only to the leafy tossed varieties but also to the root vegetable salads. Carrots can be crisped up, either for carrot curls or grating, by putting them into water before preparing. Beetroot had better be fresh from the garden for use in a raw grated salad, and the same holds true of the large white radish. They are wonderful combined, by the way, with subtle spicing and a dressing of oil. The natural crisper for a salad is celery stock. Cut fine it adds crunch and delicate spring flavour to any salad.

The three most popular dressings in this country are mayonnaise (I'm glad to see you can now get it with a hint of horseradish in it too!). French dressing (make it yourself of oil, lemon juice or vinegar, salt, pepper, sugar and mustard) and a lebenia dressing (suitable only for specific salads, but very nice if diluted with mayonnaise dressing, to bring down its cost in the bargain). Now I want to tell you something about salad dressings: I think that garlic is essential in every one of them unless you intend to highlight your salad with plenty of onion (as in cabbage salad). Somewhere in the salad bowl (perhaps just by rubbing it) should lurk the suggestion of garlic, so furtively, by the way, that you cannot taste it. You should never be able to taste the garlic in a salad for it will then overrule the gentle aroma of a young lettuce leaf or a sprig of parsley.

For Flavour

Onion is the other vital flavouring agent. In most cases, have only a hint of this too, please, unless you are all-out for a bout with a herring salad, or wish to call out the dew-like taste of a cucumber by marrying it with thin onion slices and an anointment in oil.

Parsley is the time-honoured salad accompaniment. Chop it so fine that its aroma breaks into every particle of a green salad, use it to garnish your dish, flake it on the breast of a bowl of potato salad. There are other herbs which are just as flavourful as parsley and match better with certain vegetables: take dill, for instance — I think it ideal with cucumbers, and the breath of creas with lettuce is divine.

Combinations

Mustard, curry, paprika, carraway, these can be used to lend variety to your salad dressings, and to give them quite a lift. I like cayenne too, but it takes a hot palate to enjoy it. I make my own pickles these days — olives, beets, chutney, sweet-and-sour carrots, sauerkraut, and I find that the addition of some of these, to their harmonizing salad, does something exciting to it. A bite into a highly spiced shredding of beet pickle in the nest of a beautifully bland raw beet salad, is really something: the same is true of sauerkraut in a mayonnaise-cabbage salad, and of the others too.

Besides crispness and flavour, good salads are well combined. A potato salad, for instance, should have crisp subtleties in it, by onion or celery or pieces of olives, or radishes, cucumber even, but it would be a failure if it contained, say, cabbage in it. The two just don't go together. Some combinations will astonish the novice, but the imaginative Americans have gone in for luscious oddities in a big way: a popular American salad is sliced oranges with onions and black olives, dressed with garlic-flavoured oil. And it's good too! Avocado and grapefruit, dressed with garlic-flavoured lemon juice, is another favourite in the United State. But there are far less strange combinations. The final decision must rest with you.

Just one word more: a full meal can easily be concocted with a salad and a serving of cheese. White cheese mixed with carraway or onion or paprika, or a hint of roquefort in it, served like a scoop of ice cream with a salad is the luncheon perfect anywhere in the world.

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Role of Study in a Nascent State

David Ben Gurion: Life and Learning in Israel

Louis Finkelstein: A World Academy in Zion

The following two articles are the concluding parts (in translation from Hebrew) of the addresses given by the Prime Minister of Israel and the Chancellor of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York at the Convocation held in Jerusalem on May 25 on the occasion of the conferment on Mr. Ben Gurion of the honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters.

RESEARCH and scholarship in the State of Israel must embrace the whole world—the study of atoms and stars, plants and animals, the hidden resources of the earth and the seas, wind and weather and all the mysteries of nature in the heavens above and the ground below; the chronicles of man from the time he appeared on the scene of life, his struggles, his achievements and his failures, his strife with himself and his fellows, in private and in public, in all periods and all lands. All these are the subjects with which scholars in Israel will have to concern themselves. So, too, literature in Israel will have to include not only books written originally in Hebrew and books in other languages by Jews or about Judaism, but all the treasures of the human spirit from antiquity to the present—the ancient writings of Egypt, Babylon, China, India, Persia, Arabia, Greece and Rome; the heritage of the Middle Ages and modern times in the fields of science, art, philosophy, religion and poetry.

It goes without saying that a particularly important role in Israel's culture must be played by scholarly research into the nature of our land and our people. For many generations scholars of many nations have painstakingly studied the archaeology of this country, its geological and topographical structure, its natural resources, water and climate, sea and coast, flora and fauna, the historic changes wrought in it by conquests and wars from the earliest times to our day. The books in many languages regarding the Land of Israel outnumber those on any other land of equivalent size. But we shall not be depreciating the great contributions made by Jewish and non-Jewish scholars to our understanding of the past and the nature of the Holy Land, if we say that only since Israel's victory in its war of independence is there full opportunity to study that part of the land which is included in the State of Israel. Only when a nation is sovereign in its country, is compelled by the stark needs of its existence to discover and utilize the country's every possibility, and is equipped to do so by mastery of modern scientific knowledge and technique, only then will the secrets of the past concealed in mounds and rocks and desert caves, and the natural resources hidden underground and in the waters of the lakes and seas, be fully disclosed.

New Light on Ancient Sources

For thousands of years we read in Deuteronomy of our country as "a land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass," but it was not until the Army of Israel won possession of the Negev that its copper and iron mines were actually discovered.

We are still at the very beginning of our explorations but we have already found rich deposits of phosphates and other minerals not mentioned, so far as we know, in the Bible—that best of guides to the land itself.

The study of our land is bound up inextricably with the pioneering effort to settle and develop it. For research is an invaluable aid to the expansion of settlement, just as a man's intellectual equipment is part and parcel of his economic, political and social life.

Similarly, Jewish and non-Jewish scholars have been concerned for many generations with the study of our people, and particularly of its spiritual and cultural life when it lived in its own land. Knowingly or unknowingly, non-Jewish scholars have often been affected by special attitudes and motives growing out of their own religious convictions, while Jewish scholars, too, have not been entirely free from influences and repressions very far from the detached spirit of scientific investigation. Both among non-Jewish scholars who have not tasted the freedom of Jewish existence in an independent Jewish state and are still subject to dual authority, it is hard to find that utter freedom of thought, independence of spirit, lack of prejudice and of defensive or offensive intentions, without which one cannot completely understand the decisive and basic period in our history, the period between Moses and Ezra, when the character of the eternal people was shaped and most of the immortal writings in the Book of Books were composed.

In the Steps of Joshua

For two thousand years endless commentaries were written on the Book of Joshua—valuable explanations that cleared up many a difficult passage. But all those commentaries, whether by Jewish or non-Jewish scholars, grow pale when they are contrasted with the brilliant light shed on Joshua's struggle by the battles fought in our modern war of independence.

Only as a free nation living in our land, can we read with a truly discerning eye that Book of Books which was created in this same land by our ancestors. Only a generation that has won independence in its ancient fatherland, can understand the spirit of those ancient predecessors who laboured and fought and suffered and thought and sang and loved and prophesied in this same land.

The search for truth suffers no chains and no bounds. The spirit of our people in exile was chained, and only with the revival of our independence has it been freed from the internal and external restraints which narrowed, limited and distorted its activities.

The mighty task of Israel's cultural development in its own land, like the tasks of gathering together the exiled children of our people and building the country, cannot possibly be accomplished by the small, young state itself, depending completely upon its own resources. Not only the absorption of immigration and the expansion of agriculture and industry, but also the fostering of the new wisdom of Israel—in both the narrow and broad senses of that term—is inconceivable without the faithful and constant participation of Jews everywhere.

Partnership with Diaspora

The State of Israel is intended to serve not only those Jews living in it, but the whole Jewish people, including those who do not expect ever to settle in it. Israel's freedom has given added dignity to Jews even in those lands from which they do not intend or desire to emigrate to Israel in large numbers. The victories of the Army of Israel and the achievements of our agricultural settlements and our industry are shared by every Jew in the world, and the spirit of independence and freedom in the State of Israel invigorates and refreshes every Jewish soul everywhere.

In scientific research—whether in physics, biology, sociology, politics, history, as in the various phases of culture—art, literature, religion, ethics, we must establish a working partnership between Israel's scholars and creative artists and Jewish scholars and artists in the dispersion, for only by such a joint effort shall we be able to accomplish the vast cultural and educational task history has imposed upon our generation.

We should not and we cannot forego the help any Jewish community anywhere, whether in the Old World or the New, can give us. This is true in the material and political spheres, and all the more so in the spiritual. Spiritual strength and greatness are not dependent upon quantity; tradition has it that Moses, our teacher, outweighed his 600,000 followers. But there are times when, at a certain stage, quantity is transformed into quality. Outside of Israel today there is no Jewish community which can equal American Jewry in either material and political or educational and spiritual capacity. Cooperation between Israel and America cannot be confined only to the financial and political aspects of our work. It must include partnership in pioneering—halutziut—and in culture: physical and spiritual partnership between Israel and the best of American Jewish youth and American Jewish scholars.

The Jewish people, reassembling itself for the third time in its state, cannot rebuild the land nor absorb the multitudes who have returned to Zion nor develop its culture, without the greatest measure of cooperation from all the Jews dispersed throughout the world and, above all, the Jews of America. We need scholars and scientists and men of vision—and specialists in every field of industry and agriculture—from among the Jews of America, if we are to build that new wisdom of Israel on which all our economic, military and educational effort must be founded. Even in the special field of research into Jewish history and the history of the land of Israel—the field which in the lands of the exile we called the "Science of Judaism", in its narrowest sense—there is room and need for cooperation between scholars in Israel and scholars in the dispersion, particularly America.

If this assembly helps in some measure to strengthen the bonds between men of the spirit in Israel and those in American Jewry, the efforts of its initiators will not have been in vain.

THE primary human problem of our time is one of communication of ideas. There is enough knowledge in the world to enable us to deal with all the confusions about us, to overcome many of the natural obstacles to human happiness and creativeness, and to resolve most of the manmade difficulties. But the knowledge comes to us in fragments. Each discipline and field of experience is limited by narrow boundaries. Everywhere we find men who are expert in some field, but in the very process of developing expertness in that field, have lost contact with almost all others.

Young scholars enter upon their work, in the thought that in some way, their contribution will be epochal, and that in some way will transcend that made by their elders. Many of them actually believe that further expertness in science, philosophy, or even theology, alone, and by them, as individuals, will enable them to find answers to the riddles besetting the human race. By the time men have reached their fifties, they have also reached frustration. They know the limitations put on the contribution of any individual, no matter how gifted; and how woefully inadequate even our wisest men are, when they deal with areas beyond their main experience.

The distance between the experience of the man of affairs and the theoretician is even greater than that among the various types of theoreticians themselves. Ideas are expressed in our time, as in others, not only in words, but often even more effectively in behaviour. Thus such decisions as the introduction of the Marshall Plan made by the United States, are really expressions of basic ideas. But because they are not usually articulated in terms of philosophy, they remain, in our word-minded generation, only half understood.

The lengthening span of life, and the possibility that many gifted men may be able to enjoy an advanced age, in which, retired from the active life of scholarship or affairs, they may still contribute to the advancement of civilization, suggests the possibility of a solution to this basic and vexing human problem, which may be at the basis of all our many problems.

Meeting Place For Old and Young

The suggestion is therefore being made that a place be found in the world, to which ripe scholars and men of experience in world affairs, may wish to retire in order to foregather with one another, as a world academy, interested primarily, perhaps solely, in the problems of civilization as a whole.

In such a retreat, men who have achieved greatly in their separate fields, will come to know one another with an intimacy never before attained by them and not possible simply through a study of each other's writings. In addition, to learning from one another, they will become habituated to think together about the problems, which, in the nature of things, lie outside the domain of any one of them.

It will be possible to surround such a group of scholars with young, promising men form the various universities, and these, participating in the discussions of their elders, will obtain the kind of broad education and outlook on the world, an understanding of the depth and complexity of what appear on the surface to be simple problems, as to give them a maturity and outlook otherwise not attainable.

Such a retreat for scholars, dedicated to serve the world, seems particularly congenial for the ancient city of Jerusalem, the home of Prophecy, the cradle of all western, monotheistic religion.

In the Service of Humanity

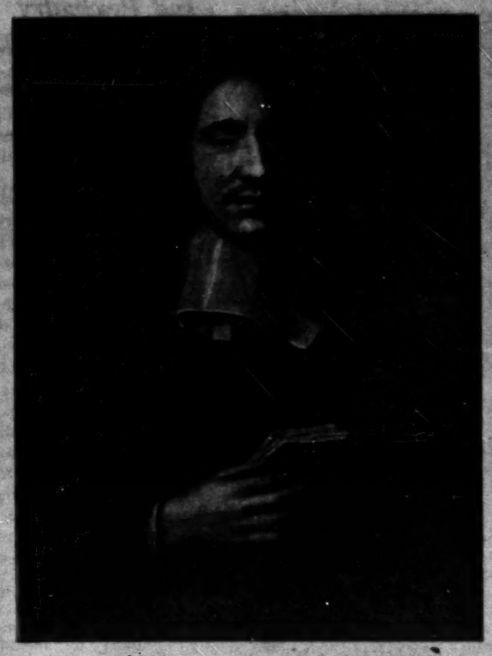
Perhaps here, at this meeting place of East and West where the various faiths are represented in the most intense form, it may be possible to discover the bridges of spiritual communication among men, different in experience, but alike in their possession of rare gifts, and of rare desire to serve mankind and civilization as a whole.

To those of us who regard the new State of Israel as more than a State, the establishment here of such a centre of world learning, appears to be the fulfilment of a great vision. We should like to think of this new state, situated in the land of the Prophets, as a continuation of the prophetic effort to bring about harmonious action and love among men. Few institutions which we can conceive, could contribute more greatly to the advancement of such harmony than an assembly of such scholars and men of affairs, than the one we are here envisaging.

It is obvious that it would be the purpose of such a retreat to utilize the resources of all groups, Jewish scholarship, based on Scripture and Talmud, will have its contribution to make; but so would the other vast realms of scholarship lying outside the literature of Israel, but by no means irrelevant to the main stream of Jewish thought.

The establishment of such a world academy in the vicinity of the great Hebrew University, already in existence in Jerusalem, would enable both the University and the Academy to develop more effectively. One of the youngest among the great Universities of the world might thus find itself making an historic contribution to the development and advancement of civilization.

A PORTRAIT OF SPINOZA



The detail reproduced above is from a portrait now in the possession of Dr. H. Emmerich, formerly of Frankfurt and now of New York. Its authenticity is discussed in the following statement by Dr. Paul Schrecker, Professor of the History of Philosophy at Columbia University.

Regarding the portrait by Samuel van Hoogstraten reproduced in this photograph, the conclusion at which Dr. J. Levy arrived in his essay "An Unknown Portrait of Spinoza" ("Connoisseur, 1932, vol. 90, pp. 317 ff.) "It is reasonable to assert that the real portrait of Spinoza has at last been found," appears fully justified.

The portrait is signed "S.v.H." and dated "1670". According to Dr. Levy, it has been recognized by Dr. M. E. Friedlaender as a genuine work of Samuel van Hoogstraten, the well-known pupil of Rembrandt. In 1670 both Spinoza and van Hoogstraten lived in The Hague, and their circles of friends are known to have overlapped in many instances. Spinoza was then 39, about the age of the man depicted in this portrait.

Conclusive Evidence

According to information obtained by Dr. Levy, the reverse side of the canvas bore the inscription "B. Despinoza" — not visible any longer because the painting has been relined. Contemporary description of Spinoza's features tally completely with those in this picture, the most striking points being the "small dark eyes," the "brownish tint," "betraying his Portuguese-Jewish descent," and the long upper lip.

Of the other iconographers of Spinoza, Ernst Altkirch had no knowledge of the existence of this portrait. In the most recent iconography, "The Face of Spinoza" (New York, 1946, pp.38 ff. and plate XXXII) the author, Simon L. Milliner, confirms Dr. Levy's attribution. Both Altkirch and Milliner reproduce a painting by Wulfhagen, another of Rembrandt's disciples, traditionally to represent Spinoza. Altkirch's conjecture is that the oil was done after a drawing depicting Spinoza on his death bed — a conjecture supported by the "hippocratic face" of the portrayed man. Now, the identity of the person portrayed by van Hoogstraten and the one portrayed by Wulfhagen is strikingly evident.

Dissenting Opinion

A dissenting opinion has been voiced by Carl Gebhardt (Philosophia, vol. II., 1937, pp. 399 f.) He doubts the authenticity of both the van Hoogstraten and the Wulfhagen portraits, contending that they show no resemblance with what he calls "the authentical Spinoza type." But this alleged "type" derives almost exclusively from the engraved portrait commissioned after Spinoza's death, for the *Opera Posthuma* and done by a conspicuously mediocre artist for a commercial purpose. The tendency of any mediocre artist toward levelling out "personality" cannot but have been increased by the particular circumstances surrounding the production of this engraving. Making allowance for this factor, it must be considered not only possible but even likely that our portrait and the engraving represent the identical man. The same holds true for the Wolfenbuettel portrait, probably made after this engraving.

Considering the circumstantial evidence epitomized above and which I deem conclusive, and the unconvincing argument of Gebhardt — the only dissenting opinion known to me — I wish to add one more positive argument which has so far been neglected: none of the other images conveys nearly as strongly as the present the immediate conviction that the man represented is a genius in the realm of the spirit and a potential martyr. To me this argument completes the evidence proving that this is the one and only portrait of Spinoza done after life, and done by a great artist.

Twilight of the Gods

MAN AND HIS GODS. By Homer W. Smith. Little, Brown. New York. 1952. X pp. 15.

Homer W. Smith is Professor of Physiology at the New York University School of Medicine. In this book, he has written a history of rationalism down to the end of the 19th century, and the key to the book is Lucretius' saying "How many evils has religion caused!" Like Shaw's Black Girl, Professor Smith swings his knobkerry at a variety of gods, but unlike her he leaves the gods of the scientists unassailed.

The myths of Egypt and Babylon are picturesquely recounted. The Old Testament and Judaism receive a treatment familiar to students of the critical schools that were popular last century; more recent modifications that have been widely accepted as a result of archaeological and historical research are not even mentioned, presumably because the author has acquired his information only from those books which might support his own outlook. He looks upon the Hebrew name of God as a phallic symbol, quotes an alternative decalogue as the original form, and regards prophecy and Old Testament morality as an Egyptian legacy. Professor Smith is inclined to the belief that Jesus was a legendary figure, while he does not so much as mention Mohammed and eastern religions. On the other hand, the development of Christianity is fully treated, and there is a graphic and gruesome picture of the mediaeval witch-hunt.

Parallel to the story of religion, he describes the development of philosophy from its Greek origin until its culmination in the scientific attitude. Early philosophers are almost as guilty as theologians; Socrates is blamed for giving man an immortal soul and Plato is guilty of the doctrine of physical imperfection. Striving to achieve spiritual perfection, Neo-Platonism is strongly condemned for its mystical ecstasy and crude superstition. The heroes of this book are Copernicus, Galileo, Newton and Darwin; the false gods are Revelation, Inspiration, Faith, Truth, Law, Morality and Love. The author concludes that man must find within himself the creative vision, the courage and the will for his fulfilment, and no supernal power can aid him; a man can lose his god but he cannot lose himself. The book ends with man, shorn of his deities, standing at the threshold of the 20th century — a tactful stopping-place.

'Man and His Gods' is well-written, stimulating and provocative, and marked throughout by a lively style. Professor Smith has a turn for the piquant and the bizarre, and possesses a flair for making the dullest subjects entertaining. One may agree or differ, but it is impossible not to be interested.

GEOFFREY WIGODER

Life and Letters

BOOKS MAKE GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Most librarians all the world over have on their shelves a large collection of extra and unneeded books and reviews, which may be urgently needed by readers elsewhere. A vast network of exchanges has now been developed and UNESCO's Libraries Division plays a central role in the scheme. Thus 134 scientific publications offered by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute have been distributed among 46 libraries, from Turkey to Chili, from Poland to Burma, from Sweden to China. The Austrian National Library offered 179 works on history and literature, and among those who benefited were the University of Hiroshima, the Vieux-Condé district in the north of France, the Ottoman University in Czechoslovakia, and a number of Indian libraries. When the British Book Centre offered 337 works on education and social sciences, UNESCO enabled 45 libraries to profit from them in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Distribution and exchanges extend to every country, whether it is a member of UNESCO or not.

ELECTRONIC BRAIN

A new binary computing machine of electronic type to be called DESK is under construction in Sweden. Its "memory" will be able to solve two-and three-dimensional problems, such as calculations pertaining to electric and magnetic fields, aero and hydro-dynamic problems, etc. It will cost approximately Kr.1,500,000 ($300,000).

Although BARK, its predecessor, has a much more limited capacity, remaining one hundred 7-digit numbers in its "brain," it has already been of considerable use for the atomic and astronomical sciences as well as for precision calculations for artillery and optical instruments, etc. The machine has also been taken into service for determining the age of geological specimens and the laws governing atmospheric currents.

AERONAUTICAL LEXICON

The publication of an English, French and Spanish aeronautical dictionary, designed to overcome misunderstandings of 2,500 commonly used terms in the three languages, is sponsored by the International Civil Aviation Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations. It aims towards the unification and proper use of the terminology of international civil aviation and codifies the results of five years of cooperative effort between technicians and linguists.

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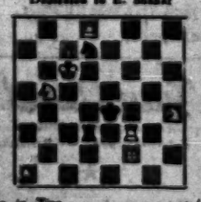
Chess

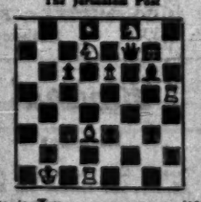
May 29, 1952

Problem No. 670
J. ZALDO, Geneva
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post
Dedicated to E. Shahaf



Mate in Two (8-8)
Ke6: Qf2; Rd8, Rf3; Ba1; Kh5, Kh4; Pe7.
Ke4: Rd3 Bb8; Kh6, Kd7; Ph2, e5, f4.

Problem No. 671
J. SELBERGER and P. ten CATE, Holland
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Mate in Two (10-10)
Kb1: Qg7; Rd1, Rb5, Bd3, Bd8, Kd7, Kf8; Pc1, e6.
Kd6: Qf7; Rh2; Bg3, Bg6; Ke7; Ph2, c5, e6, e3.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 664 (Herland): 1.Kte-c3 Bb4 2.Be5, 1.-Bc3 2.Kd-f2; 1.-Kb4 2.Kf5; 1.-Kt any 2.Be5.....

Problem No. 665 (Sztaskowsky): 1.Qg7 Kd2 2.e5 Kb3 3.Qe7 Kc4 4.Ke6 Kd5 5.Qd7 Kc4 6.Qc6 Kb4 7.Qb5 Ka3 8.Qa5 Kb2 9.Qb4 Ka1 10.Bf3 Qb6 11.Kc3 mates.

Rd8 12.Rc1 Kc5 13.B-b7 Qb7 14.Qe7 e6 15.Rf-d1 Kc6 16.Kc-e6 (this exchange simplifies the play; other continuations might have given black some counter play on the Q. side) d-e6 17.R-d8 R-d8 18.Rd1 Qc7 19.R-d8 Q-d8 20.Qd1 Qc7 21.h3 c5 22.Q-d3 Kc4? 23.Kt-c4 Kc5 (23.B-b2 followed by Kc5 would be better, as the knight proves to be stronger on the bishop in this ending) 24.Kt-c5 B-b3 25.Kt-e4 f6 26.c4 Ba4 27.c5 Kg7 28.Qd4! b-c 29.Kt-c5 Qd6! (the decisive error, for the ending is now lost for black; B-c5 is slightly better, though in this case too white has the better part in the Q.'s endgame) 30.Q-d6 e-d6 31.Kt-e6+ Kg6 32.Kt-d8 c5 33.Kt-b7 c4 34.h-c4 Bb4 35.K-b3 Kf5 36.Kt-d6 f2 37.Kt-f2 K-e5 38.Kt-h3 f5 39.h4 h6 40.f3 g5 41.h5 f4 42.e4 Kb6 43.Kb4 Ka6 44.Kc3 Kd7 45.Kd4 Ke6 46.Kc3 Kd7 47.Kd4 Ke6 48.c5 d-c 49.K-c5 Kd6 50.Kc4 g-f 51.g-f5 Kb6 52.Kd5 Kg5 53.e5 g-f 54.e-f6 Kh6 55.Ke5 Kg5 56.e5 K-g4 57.e6 K-g3 58.e7 K-g2 59.e8Q f1 60.Qg6++ resigns.

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